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FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

Port Almanac—March 26

Sun Rises	5.57 A M
Sun Sets	6.17 P M
Day's Length	12 h 15 m
High Water at Southport	2 39 P M
High Water at Wilmington	4.19 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., March 26

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 48°; 8 p. m., 57°; maximum, 60°; minimum, 39°; mean, 50°.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 1.10.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 24.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 11.2 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina, fair; colder in eastern and slightly warmer in western portion; northerly winds.

OUTLINES

It is expected that the White river levee system will eventually go to pieces; an overflow is expected at Kansas City. —— The bursting of a fly-wheel in the Edgar Thomson steel works at Pittsburg, Pa., wrecked the building and fatally injured two persons. —— The British squadron will take no part in the blockade of Greek ports. —— The Turkish troops evacuated the town of Malaxa, the artillery of the insurgents rendering the place untenable. —— It is believed that the filibustering steamer Laurada has broken down and the Cuban Junta has sent vessels in search of her. —— Two Greek vessels, with volunteers and munitions of war for the Cretan insurgents, were captured while attempting to run the blockade. —— Wm. Huggins dies at Wheeling, W. Va., of hydrophobia; seven other persons were bitten, two of whom were successfully treated at Pasteur Institute, New York. —— The freshet in Georgia did thousands of dollars damage; in one county there is but one public bridge left; in Newton, the county seat of Baker, the people are compelled to go about in boats. —N. Y. markets: Money on call easy at 1¼@1¾ per cent., last loan at 1¼ per cent., closing offered at 1¾ per cent.; cotton steady—middling 7 5-16c; Southern flour was quiet and steady—common to fair extra $3 20@3 50, good to choice $3 60@4 00; wheat—spot market dull and easier; No. 2 red free on board 82¾c; corn—spot active, firm, scarce; No. 2 29½c at elevator and 30½c afloat; rosin unchanged; strained common to good $1 65@1 67½; spirits turpentine quiet and unchanged at 29¼c.

A Brooklyn, N. Y., man has come to the front to challenge the world in a pie eating bout. Here's a chance for Russell Harrison to get his fill of pie and win fame.

A great cave has been discovered in Indiana. In a State where politicians are subject to the ups and downs they are there, caves are handy things to have around.

Hon. D. B. Hill is quoted as saying "My public record is entirely satisfactory." He doesn't say to whom, but we presume he means himself. Well, let it go at that, for the present.

It is the opinion of the Jacksonville, Fla., *Citizen* that a man in office belongs to the public, but the majority of men in office these days seem to think that the public belongs to the man in office.

The young lady in Kentucky didn't know the pistol was loaded when she was manipulating it but she killed her young man all the same The pistol that playfully kills is generally the one that is supposed to be unloaded.

A Brooklyn doctor is experimenting with some imported germs of the Bombay plague. It is hoped he has them securely collared and coralled, and will not let them escape like that fellow in Massachusetts did the Gypsy moth.

An English lady who deeded away for charitable purposes $2,000,000 worth of property, changed her mind, and wanted it back, but the court held she gave for keeps, and there was no take back. But the decision took her back considerably.

A stroke of lightning struck a barrel of water at a Kentucky man's house and injured some of his family, and now his neighbors want to know what use he had for a barrel of water about his house.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LX.—NO. 4. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9,147

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

The Legislature of Arizona and the Governor ran things somewhat after the fashion of Governor Russell and the late Legislature of the State. Before adjourning the Arizona Solons passed a resolution censuring the Governor, and he reciprocated by expressing the opinion that it was the worst and most trifling Legislature ever congregated since Noah's boat landed.

The Southern States Magazine, published in Baltimore, has secured the services of Dr. Charles W. Dabney, as a regular contributor. His writings will be a valuable and interesting feature of that publication, for Dr. Dabney is one of the most interesting and best informed writers on economic and agricultural subjects in the South.

To be Vice President Mr. Hobart, according to a Newark (N. J.) paper, whose salary as Vice President is $10,000, resigned about $50,000 worth of salaries in the several soft snaps he had, and increases his expenses ten-fold. As far as Mr. Hobart is concerned, from this statement, this is one of his expensive Vices.

What is said to be the largest diamond in the world, valued, uncut, at $2,500,000, has just arrived in London. As some of the diamond hungry over there will probably gobble it up the newspaper men of this country will not have an opportunity to compete for it.

If you happen to be caught out in a thunder storm, want to crawl in somewhere, and happen to be between a smoke stack and a church spire, give the spire the slip and slip into the smokestack, for during a year only three out of 10,000 of these are struck by lightning while 67 out of 10,000 church spires are.

For once at least the jilted girl has been avenged. A man who ran for Mayor of Kansas City was defeated by the women voters because he jilted his girl. When they get to running women for mayors perhaps the "kicked" man may get his revenge.

Bills have been introduced in the legislatures of Illinois and Massachusetts to prohibit exhibitions of the kinetoscope showing the late Corbett-Fitz, or rather Fitz-Corbett mill. If they can't have the sure-enough thing they don't want the imitation.

The way the flood in the Mississippi has been demolishing the levees, may demonstrate the necessity of cutting through some of the bends at points where they are narrow, thus straightening the channel and giving the waters speedier exit.

Mr. Toothaker is running for mayor in a Kansas town. If he don't make the burgers hop lively there is nothing in a name.

Joe Corbett is a base ball pitcher. He has quit for a time. Jim was a base bully. He, also, has quit for good.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—Bench-legged dog.
MASONIC—Meeting Wil Lodge.
NOTICE—Certificates of election.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The price of shad continues to get lower as the season advances. They sold yesterday at 30 and 60 cents per pair for buck and roe, respectively.

— Mr. Thomas Pemberton, of Fayetteville, is purser of the Ward Line steamer *Niagara* which became disabled at sea and was towed a distance of 200 miles into Charleston harbor.

— New steps leading to the reading room of the Seamen's Bethel are being erected. They go up from the outside and terminate in a small landing, upon which a door, to be made from a window, will open.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: "Mr. Henry Currie, who, with his sister, Miss Ina Currie, visited relatives in this city last Summer, died Tuesday at his home in Houston, Tex. He was a young man in the prime of life, and his death is a very sad one. Mr. Currie was a first cousin to Mrs. R. M. Nimocks, Mrs. R. L. Holland and Mr. John Colbreth, of this city."

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— A. G. Ricaud, Esq., has returned to the city.

— Mr. M. W. Teachey, of Teachey, was here yesterday.

— Mr. A. J. Crampton, of Charlotte, was here yesterday.

— Mr. Geo. H. Bellamy, of El Paso, was here yesterday.

— Mr. Jno. W. Dowless, of Westbrook, was among yesterday's visitors.

— The STAR is sorry to hear of the sickness of Col. John L. Cantwell.

— Mr. Gerald McCarthy, of Raleigh, was registered in this city yesterday.

— Mr. J. D. Batts, postmaster at Holly Ridge, was on our streets yesterday.

— Mr. W. L. Jacobs, formerly of this city, but now of New York, is in the city.

— Mr. T. E. Hayes, of Rocky Point, was here yesterday making business calls.

— Mr. Jas. Wallace, of Long Creek, was among yesterday's visitors in the city.

— Col. C. S. McCall, a prominent citizen of Bennettsville, S. C., was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. H. L. Fry, chief engineer of the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad, arrived in the city last evening.

— Mr. J. C. Murchison, master of transportation for the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad, arrived in the city yesterday.

— Mr. J. C. Larkin, representing Royal & Borden, furniture dealer, Goldsboro, was among yesterday's hotel registrations.

— Mr. D. C. Horgan, of Richmond, lately appointed cashier of the Wilmington branch of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, was a caller at this office yesterday.

— Mr. H. E. Bonitz went to Raleigh yesterday to attend a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Aricultural and Mechanical College. He was accompanied by his mother, Mrs. J. H. W. Bonitz.

Audit and Finance.

A called meeting of the Board of Audit and Finance was held yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Present, Mr. Wm. Calder (chairman) and Messrs. Joseph H. Hanby, Chas. W. Yates, Chas. H. Ganzer and H. C. McQueen. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The following additional appropriations, allowed by the Board of Aldermen, were concurred in: Streets and wharves, $1,500; public buildings, $300; sanitary, $250; markets, $300; prisoners, $75.

On motion, Health Officer Jno. H. Brown, colored, was allowed $18 25 to pay for a uniform.

Bills for current expenses, amounting to $1,749.35, were audited and approved.

The Board then adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—8 bales cotton, 2 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—18 bales cotton, 6 casks spirits turpentine, 103 bbls tar, 35 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—17 casks spirits turpentine, 91 bbls rosin.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R.R.—12 bales cotton, 9 casks spirits turpentine, 80 bbls rosin, 23 bbls tar.

Steamer Frank Sessoms—1 bale cotton, 7 casks spirits turpentine, 8 bbls rosin, 187 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 34 bales; spirits turpentine, 39 casks; rosin, 277 bbls; tar, 244 bbls; crude turpentine, 2 bbls.

Frost Night Before Last.

A farmer living some eight or ten miles from the city reports both frost and ice night before last. The truck and fruit crop was seriously damaged, but not materially, it is believed, as the frost was light. Truckers are ill at ease, however, and will be until the cold snap ends. A light frost was predicted for last night also, but the mercury will take a rise to-day.

Marriage at Castle Hayne.

Mr. B. C. Vick and Miss Eva Futch were united in marriage at Castle Hayne last Wednesday night at 8.30 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Todd officiating. Mr. Thomas Vick was best man and Miss Sallie E. Vann maid of honor. The waiters were Misses Effie Vick and Anna Keith and Messrs. James Priest and W. R. Vann.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

Atlantic Beach Hotel.

Mr. George Campbell, of Charlotte, proprietor of the Central Hotel, arrived in the city yesterday on business connected with the erection of the new hotel at Ocean View. Yesterday afternoon he was closeted with the directors of the Seacoast Railroad examining and discussing the plans which had been submitted. The contract will be let at an early date.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

THE CITY ELECTION.

THREE DEMOCRATS AND TWO REPUBLICANS ELECTED.

Four Republicans Appointed By the Governor—New Board Meets To-Day At 12 O'Clock.

Election day passed quietly, and is now a thing of the past. In the Second, Third and Fourth wards the Democrats elected aldermen without opposition, but were beaten by the Republicans in the First and Fifth wards. The registrars, W. McEvans, First ward, upper division; Isaiah West, First ward, lower division; B. T. French, Second ward; Stephen A. Craig, Third ward; Wm. H. Lane, Fourth ward; Foster Hill, Fifth ward, and the inspectors of election, a full list of which were given in the STAR yesterday, made the following returns to City Clerk and Treasurer F. R. Rice last night:

First Ward—C. L. Spencer, Democrat, 201 votes; W. H. Howe, colored, Republican, 98 votes; A. J. Walker, colored, Republican, 830 votes, and C. H. Thomas, colored, independent, 1 vote. A. J. Walker was declared duly elected.

Second Ward—J. C. Munds, Democrat, 76 votes, and Wm. E. Springer, Democrat, 191 votes. One ballot was cast with two names on it. Mr. Wm. E. Springer was declared duly elected.

Third Ward—Owen Fennel, Democrat, 268 votes, and Washington Catlett, Democrat, 19 votes. Mr. Fennell was declared duly elected.

Fourth Ward—Walter E. Yopp, Democrat, 189 votes, and H. McL. Green, Democrat, 95 votes. One ballot cast with two names on it. Mr. Yopp was declared elected.

Fifth Ward—W. E. Mann, Democrat, 162 votes; C. R. Branch, Democrat; 81 votes, and Elijah M. Green, colored, Republican, 534 votes. Green was declared elected.

In the Second and Third wards several Republicans voted for the Democratic nominees, and in the Fourth ward Walter E. Yopp (Democrat), it is estimated, received 49 Republican votes, which left 147 Democratic votes. The total number of votes cast were 2,788, divided up as follows: First ward, 1,118; Second ward, 368; Third ward, 287; Fourth ward, 285; Fifth ward, 780.

Governor Russell has appointed the following aldermen, for whom commissions have been issued: Dr. Silas P. Wright, B. F. Keith, Andrew J. Hewlett, D. J. Benson and Jno. G. Norwood, colored, all Republicans except Keith.

The new Board will meet to-day at 12 o'clock noon and will be constituted as follows: First ward, Aldermen Silas P. Wright and A. J. Walker, colored; Second ward, Aldermen Wm. E. Springer and Jno. G. Norwood, colored; Third ward, Aldermen Owen Fennell and B. F. Keith; Fourth ward, Aldermen Walter E. Yopp and Andrew J. Hewlett; Fifth ward, Aldermen D. J. Benson and Elijah M. Green, colored.

Barlow Brothers' Minstrels To-night.

The Barlow Brothers' Minstrels will be the attraction at the Opera House to-night, and no doubt a large audience will greet them. This is their second visit to our city this season, they having opened our theatrical season in August last. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

"There was a gathering of minstrel lovers that packed the Opera House to the doors last night, that assembled to pay court to Barlow Brothers' Minstrels. The performance consisted entirely of modern minstrel attractions. Everything went fast enough to keep the most lively on the *qui vive*. Their efficient agent told the truth when he said that the company was better this year than ever before. The performance abounds in new features, which kept the audience in a continual state of hilarity, the hit of the evening being made by the next president of minstrelsy Harry Ward. The vocal numbers are gems of the first water. The company is far superior to the usual standard attraction."

General admission is 50 cents, and the best reserved seats only 75 cents, for this engagement. The dress circle is reserved for the colored people. Seats on sale at Gerken's. Watch for the parade at 12 30 to-day.

April Weather.

The following data, covering a period of twenty-six years, have been compiled from the Weather Bureau records in this city:

Temperature—Mean or normal temperature, 61°; the warmest month was that of 1893, with an average of 65°; the coldest month was that of 1881, with an average of 58°; the highest temperature was 90° on the 26th, 1880; the lowest temperature was 28° on the 19th, 1875; average date on which first "killing" frost occurred in autumn, November 8th; average date on which last "killing" frost occurred in spring, March 30th.

Precipitation—Average for the month, 2.87 inches; average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 9; the greatest monthly precipitation was 6 61 inches in 1877; the least monthly precipitation was 0 64 inches, in 1896.

Death of Mrs. M. V. Kinney.

Mr. W. L. Kinney, Superintendent of the Wilmington Oil Mills, returned yesterday from Ohio, where he went a few weeks ago to be at the bedside of his mother, Mrs. M. V. Kinney, who, the STAR regrets to learn, died last Tuesday. The deceased lady was 63 years of age and leaves her husband and three sons to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and a loving mother. Mr. Kinney's numerous friends in this city will sympathize with him keenly in this affliction.

Sale of the Advance.

We learn that the little steam launch *Advance*, owned by Mr. S. D. Bradford, of Southport, was sold yesterday to Mr. Donaldson, of Georgetown, S. C. She was shipped to her new owner on the Clyde steamer *Croatan*, which left here last night for Georgetown.

Funeral at Southport.

The funeral of Mr. John A. Thees will take place at Southpost to-day. The remains will leave here at 9 30 this morning on the steamer *Wilmington*.

THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

A LEGAL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The Mayor and Aldermen Advised Not to Surrender the City Government Until the Matter is Settled by the Highest Judicial Tribunal.

Below will be found communications from George Rountree, Esq., and Iredell Meares, Esq., in reply to an inquiry addressed to them, advising the present Board of Aldermen and the Mayor not to surrender the city government until the act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, ratified on the 6th day of March, 1897, has been tested as to its constitutionality:

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 25, 1897.

Messrs. W. N. Harriss, W. H. Northrop, Jr., and Thos. D. Meares, Committee, Etc:

GENTLEMEN—In reply to your inquiry, whether the Mayor and Board of Aldermen ought to surrender the City Government to the persons elected, or claiming their election, in the various wards, and appointed by the Governor, under the Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, ratified on the 6th of March, 1897, or to either of them, I beg to say that I have given the matter the careful consideration which its importance demands and I am constrained to say that you ought not to surrender to any one until the grave constitutional questions involved have been determined by the highest judicial tribunal.

Certainly no competent lawyer will say, after an examination, that the right of either the Legislature or the Governor to appoint officers to manage the affairs of municipalities in this State is beyond serious question. In my opinion neither have such right or power.

If, then, there is serious question about the power, it is your duty to bring the matter to the test of judicial decision once for all, and that can best be done by refusing to surrender. The Code of North Carolina, section 1872, and the charter of the city, acts of 1876-77, section 3, provide that you shall hold office until your successors shall be "duly elected and qualified according to law." If the act is unconstitutional, no one can be "duly elected and qualified according to law" under it, and in law there is no one to succeed either of you; hence, it is your duty to hold over. This course is approved by Mr. Justice Rodman in delivering the opinion of the court in a similar case.

It may be suggested that the act is not entirely void, and that the aldermen elected in the different wards are "duly elected," and hence you should surrender to them—to which I reply, that while lawyers may well differ upon the question, whether, conceding the unconstitutionality of that portion of the act providing for an appointment of one alderman from each ward by the Governor, the entire act is invalid, I am of the opinion, on principle and authority, that the entire act is invalid, and it is decidedly best to dispose of all questions involved in the same suit.

Very truly yours,
GEO. ROUNTREE.

I concur in the advice of Mr. Rountree, that it is the duty of your Board to refuse to deliver up the city government under the existing circumstances. The duty is the more imperative because, as I am advised, there will be several contestants whose respective rights, if any, cannot be determined by your board.
IREDELL MEARES.

Colored Boy Drowned.

Thomas Perry, the colored cabin boy on the steamer *Frank Sessoms*, was drowned yesterday near Lyon's landing. He was about 15 years of age and lived in Fayetteville.

The unfortunate boy was standing on some barrels near the starboard side of the boat, when he lost his balance and went overboard. The cook, John Norman, saw the accident and gave the alarm. The boat backed as rapidly as possible, but too late to rescue the boy.

Accident to a Railroad Employe.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. J. S. Barnes, an employe at the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad shops, got his right leg crushed. Mr. Barnes was at work on an oil pot, when the pot suddenly tipped over, falling on his right leg, inflicting painful injuries, but fortunately breaking no bones. Dr. W. J. H. Bellamy was sent for and was soon in attendance. Mr. Barnes was removed to his home on South Fifth street, where at last accounts last night he was resting easy.

— The STAR acknowledges the receipt of an advance copy of Reach's Official Base Ball Guide for 1897.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ST. JOHN'S HALL, March 26, 1897.

Wilmington Lodge No. 319, A. F. & A. M.

EMERGENT COMMUNICATION THIS FRIDAY evening, at 8 o'clock, for work in M. M. degree.
By order of W. M.
mar 26 1t THOS. F. BAGLEY, Secretary.

LOST,

One Bench Legged Dog,

COLOR BROWN.

Answers to Name of Tom.

Liberal reward for his recovery.

12 Market Street.
mar 26

We Can Make You

A RUBBER STAMP AND DELIVER IN A few hours. Remember to call on us when in need of anything in the Rubber Stamp line. Agents wanted in every town in North and South Carolina.
WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS,
15 Princess street.
'Phone 240. mar 21 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION.

We, the undersigned Judges, duly qualified to hold an Election for Aldermen for the First Ward of the city of Wilmington on the fourth Thursday of March 1897, pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington," ratified the sixth day of March, A. D. 1897, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct statement and return of said election:

Andrew J. Walker received eight hundred and twenty votes. C. L. Spencer received two hundred and one votes. W. H. Howe received ninety-six votes. C. H. Thomas received one vote. And we do hereby declare that Andrew J. Walker, having received the highest number of votes cast, is elected Alderman for the city of Wilmington, from the First Ward.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1897.

W. MCEVANS,
ISAIAH WEST,
Registrars.

J. D. ORRELL,
F. T. SKIPPER,
GEO. A. DAY,
JOHN. H. BROWN,
WM. J. BEACH,
M. CARROLL,
R. F. HOLMES,
S. T. SHIVER,
Inspectors of Election.

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION.

We, the undersigned Judges, duly qualified to hold an Election for Aldermen for the Second Ward of the city of Wilmington on the fourth Thursday of March, 1897, pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington," ratified the sixth day of March, A. D. 1897, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct statement and return of said election:

J. C. Munds received seventy-six votes. W. E. Springer received one hundred and ninety-one votes. And we do hereby declare that W. E. Springer, having received the highest number of votes cast, is elected Alderman for the city of Wilmington from the Second Ward.

Dated the 25th day of March, 1897.

B. T. FRENCH, Registrar,
C. S. GARRELL,
WASH. MCNEILL,
C. R. MALLETT,
C. F. BELL, SR.,
Inspectors of Election.

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION.

We, the undersigned Judges, duly qualified to hold an Election for Alderman for the Third Ward of the city of Wilmington, on the fourth Thursday of March, 1897, pursuant to the charter of the city of Wilmington and the acts amendatory thereto, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct statement and return of said Election:

Owen Fennell received two hundred and sixty-eight votes, Washington Catlett received nineteen votes. And we do hereby declare that Owen Fennell having received the highest number of votes cast, is elected Alderman of the city of Wilmington from the Third Ward.

Dated 25th day of March, 1897.

S. A. CRAIG, Registrar,
HARRY HILL,
JNO. R. TURRENTINE,
JOSEPH ANDERSON,
JULIUS A. MURRAY,
Inspectors of Election.

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION.

State of North Carolina, county of New Hanover, city of Wilmington.

We, the Judges of Election for Alderman of the Fourth Ward in the city of Wilmington, North Carolina, do hereby certify that on this, the 25th day of March, 1897, an Election was held as prescribed by the laws of the State of North Carolina, and the following gentlemen were voted for, viz: H. McL. Green and W. E. Yopp, at which election H. McL. Green received ninety-five votes and W. E. Yopp received one hundred and eighty-nine votes, and H. McL. Green and W. E. Yopp received one vote upon ballot containing both names. We therefore declare W. E. Yopp elected Alderman of Fourth Ward.

W. H. LANE, Registrar,
W. P. OLDHAM,
WM. JOHNSON,
JOSEPH STERNBERGER,
A. W. COOK,
Inspectors.

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION.

We, the undersigned Judges, duly qualified to hold an Election for Aldermen for the Fifth Ward of the city of Wilmington, on the fourth Thursday of March, 1897, pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, entitled "An act to amend the Charter of the City of Wilmington," ratified the sixth day of March, A. D., 1897, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct statement and return of said Election; that

Elijah M. Green received five hundred and thirty-four votes. William E. Mann received one hundred and sixty-two votes. C. R. Branch received eighty-four votes. And we do hereby declare that Elijah M. Green having received the highest number of votes cast is elected Alderman for the city of Wilmington from the Fifth Ward.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1897.

C. N. HILL, Registrar,
B. F. SWANN,
MARTIN DANIELS,
WM. H. DUDLEY, SR.,
A. J. ALLEN,
Inspectors.

The following Aldermen have been appointed by the Governor pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, entitled "An act to amend the Charter of the City of Wilmington," ratified the sixth day of March, A. D., 1897.

First Ward—Silas P. Wright.
Second Ward—John G. Norwood.
Third Ward—B. F. Keith.
Fourth Ward—A. J. Hewlett.
Fifth Ward—D. J. Benson.

F. R. RICE, City Clerk.
mar 26 1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COAL! COAL!!

No other coal in the world is equal to

Southern Jellico and the Virginia Coals,

which we are selling at the very low price of $4.50 per ton, $2 25 half ton and $1.25 for a quarter of a ton, delivered anywhere in the city for the cash.

W. E. WORTH & CO.
Telephone 94. jan 29 tf

This Week

Special prices at AT THE "UNLUCKY CORNER" ON Maccaroni, Cream Cheese, CANNED CORN.

I have them. You need them. The prices sell them.

S. W. SANDERS.
mar 21 tf

Cash Paid —FOR— Beeswax.

If you have some to sell ship it to us and we will allow you

26 CENTS PER POUND

for it in Boston and no charge for commission or for carting. References all through the South if required.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.,
Boston, Mass.,
dec 23 3m Office and Warehouse 149 Pearl street.

Assignee's Sale —OF— Boots, Shoes, &c.

BEGINNING MONDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1897 I will sell the stock of

Boots, Shoes, Tobacco and Cigars

contained in the store northeast corner of Market and Front streets, at greatly reduced prices. Parties wishing good foot wear can secure bargains.
Terms of sale cash
A. J. HOWELL, Assignee of Henry Burkhimer.
mar 14 tf

OPERA HOUSE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26TH

Barlow Brothers' Magnificent Minstrels

Eclipsing All Others In All Things.

A twentieth century organization presenting a programme of Minstrel novelties.
See Pas Ma La Dance.
See grand noon-day outing and parade.
Prices as popular—75c, 50c and 25 cents.
Reserved seat sale open Thursday morning at Gerken's. mar 24 3t

Potatoes, Potatoes,

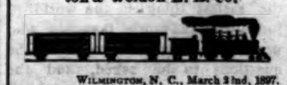
IRISH EATING POTATOES, SWEET POTATOES and Early Rose Seed Potatoes.

A few barrels choice Houlton Rose left. Order early before they are gone.

Baldwin and Russett Apples.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Nutt and Mulberry streets.
mar 2 D&W tf

Office of the Secretary of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.



WILMINGTON, N. C., March 3 ind, 1897.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE WILmington & Weldon Railroad Company have declared three and one half per cent. interest on the certificates of indebtedness of the W. & W. R. R. Co. for the six months ending March 31st, 1897. Interest due and payable on and after April 1st, 1897, at the office of the Treasurer, Wilmington, N. C.
The transfer books will stand closed from this date to March 31st, 1897, inclusive.
JAMES F. POST, Jr.,
Sec'y W. & W. R. R. Co.
mar 23 11t

Potatoes and Coffee.

20 Barrels E R. Potatoes.
15 Bags White Potatoes.
40 Bags Coffee 10 cents.
20 " " 11 "
13 " " 12½ "
10 " " 14 "
15 " " 15 "

W. B. COOPER.
mar 21 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

March, April and May.

"If you aint got 'em you might have 'em,' and one ounce of prevention is worth tons of cure.

CORNEAUS'

Bed Bug Interceptic

does the work quickly, quietly and pleasantly.

JAMES D. NUTT, Pharmacist,
mar 8 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Norton Yam Seed Potatoes.

A nice lot of Norton Yam Slips, for Seed.
Early Rose Seed Potatoes.
Mapes' Potato Manure, the best Fertilizer on the market for Potatoes.
A full line of heavy and fancy Groceries.
Drugs, Nails, Hoop Iron, Spirit Casks, Glue, Bungs, etc. Call or write for prices.

D. L GORE,
120, 122 & 124 North Water street,
mar 21 tf Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Nuts

For the People to

Crack.

IF You can buy Ladies' Muslin Chemise, full size, nicely made for..... 25c
Why pay 35c elsewhere?

IF You can buy Muslin Drawers, tucked, full size, nicely made for..... 25c
Why pay the other fellow 35c?

IF You can buy Muslin Skirts, full width, ruffled, nicely made for..... 48c
Why pay 75c elsewhere?

IF You can buy Muslin Skirts, tucked and embroidery flounce and nicely made and full width for..... 75c
Why pay your friend $1.00?

IF You can buy Muslin Night Gowns, nicely made, full size, tucked and plaited yokes for..... 50c
Why pay some one else 75c?

IF You can buy fine Muslin Night Gowns, tucked and trimmed with embroidery, nicely made, full size..... 75c
Why pay others $1.00?

IF You can buy a good strong Corset for 39c
Why pay your friend 50c?

IF You can buy Tam O'Shanter Caps, trimmed with quill and buckle, also blue flannel braided for..... 25c
Why pay 40c elsewhere?

IF We can sell you the goods you want cheaper than elsewhere, don't pay your friends more but call and see us.

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,
mar 14 tf 118 Market St.

Mercer & Evans

CONTINUE TO ADD NEW LINES.

We continue also to ask the general public to carefully inspect our stock and prices before buying elsewhere. LOOK IN OUR WINDOW in passing.
Knee Protectors for the little Boys are selling fast at 25 cents.
Great bargains in RUBBERS. Come and see.

MERCER & EVANS,
115 Princess Street.
Successors to H. C. Evans.
mar 14 tf

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Jute Bagging,

Arrow Ties,

Cheese, Crackers, Cakes, Salmon, Sardines, Oysters.

Full and complete stock of

HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Don t fail to see us before buying.

WORTH & WORTH.
aug 30 tf

UP TO DATE

Livery and Sales Stable.

S. P. COWAN & CO.

108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut.

OUR SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY particular. Finest Horses in town. First-class equipages. Polite attention. All calls and orders day and night promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE NO. 15. TELEPHONE NO. 15

Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Sailing Horses.
Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call 1.50.
Prices Uniform to All Comers.
Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $3.50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4 00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.50. Horses and Surry one hour, $1 00; afternoon, $3.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attendant, $1.00 per load.
Open 365 days and 365 nights in a year. mar 29 tf

Foreclosure Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Superior Court of New Hanover county, made in the case of Iredell Meares and F. B. Manning, Receivers, vs. Adolphus Thomas et al., the undersigned commissioner appointed by said decree, will expose for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction, for cash, on Monday, March 29th, 1897, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, N. C., at 12 o'clock m., the following lot of lands, situate in the City of Wilmington, N. C., bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the southern line of Market street sixty feet east of Twelfth street and running eastwardly parallel with the southern line of Market street thirty-three feet, thence southwardly one hundred and fifty feet parallel with Twelfth street, thence westwardly parallel with Market street thirty-three feet, thence northwardly parallel with Twelfth street one hundred and fifty feet to the beginning, being part of lots 1, 8, 9 in block 163, according to the official plan of said city, and also the same conveyed by Roger Moore to said Adolphus Thomas, by deed dated January 17th, 1889, duly recorded in book 6, folio 258, all of which is particularly described in a certain deed of mortgage executed by Adolphus Thomas and wife Maria Thomas to the Carolina Inter-State Building and Loan Association, bearing date December 9th, 1895, and recorded in book 16, pages 698 to 700, Records of New Hanover county.
S. P. COLLIER, Commissioner.
4 11 18 25
mar 4 4t

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1897

THE BENEFICENT TRUSTS.

The Trust organs in New York have been sharply criticising the Legislative Committee for the methods employed to investigate the Trusts doing business in that State, an investigation that was not very fruitful for the reason that the Trust people summoned to appear before it answered only such questions as it pleased them to answer. According to the organs enquiring into the operations of the Trusts is *prima facie* evidence of hostility to "thrift," and enmity to truly beneficent institutions, to which the people of this country should feel under many lasting obligations. The agents and other representatives of the Trusts put on an air of injured innocence, declaim at the ingratitude of the public, and exclaim, "Behold how the Trusts have reduced the prices of things the people consume." In commenting upon a pamphlet issued by one of these, defending and showing how beneficent the Trusts are, the Indianapolis *Sentinel* thus knocks the props from under his statistics:

It cites the Standard Oil Company as an example, and shows the export price per gallon of exported refined oil as follows:

1872	24 9 cents
1873	23 5 cents
1874	17.3 cents
1875	14.1 cents
1876	14.0 cents
1877	21.1 cents
1878	14.4 cents
1879	10.8 cents

Quite striking, isn't it? But in the same years cotton, which was not controlled by any trust, showed the following decline in price per pound:

1872	19.3 cents
1873	18.8 cents
1874	15.4 cents
1875	15.0 cents
1876	12 9 cents
1877	11.8 cents
1878	11.1 cents
1879	9.9 cents

It will be noticed that the movement of prices of the two is quite similar. The leaflet also cites as another example the decline of sugars under the old American Refining Company, or Sugar Trust, as follows, the rate being on granulated (refined) standard:

1879	8.785 cents per pound.
1880	9.602 cents per pound.
1881	9.667 cents per pound.
1882	9.234 cents per pound.
1883	8.506 cents per pound.
1884	6.780 cents per pound.
1885	6.441 cents per pound.
1886	6 117 cents per pound.
1887	6.013 cents per pound.

Here is another saving to the people by the beneficent trusts, but in the same years wheat, which was not controlled by any trust, came down in price thus, per bushel:

1879	$1.07
1880	1.25
1881	1.11
1882	1.19
18-3	1.13
1884	1.07
1885	.86
1886	.87
1887	.89

Again it will be observed that the movement was quite similar. Nevertheless Mr. Thurber calmly assumes that the cheapening process was due to the administration of the trusts in the effort to help the poor people of the country. He says: "This reduction in price has been effected partly by increased production and largely through buying the raw material cheaper than when a large number of separate refiners were competing for the product. Large economies were also effected by closing inferior plants and enlarging and extending superior ones."

Here figures answer figures and show the absurdity of the assertion that the result of the reduction in the prices of things controlled by Trusts, is the result of the existence of Trusts. There is not an article in common use which is not cheaper now than it was ten or twenty years ago. Several causes contribute to this. One a larger production of the raw materials, another, the invention and perfection of labor-saving machinery, another, the greater facilities for transportation on land and water, and the reduction in the cost of transportation, another, competition between the producers in different countries, and the producers in the same country, another, the enhanced value and greater purchasing power of gold since the demonetization of silver. There may be other causes not herein enumerated, but these suffice to account for the reduction of prices of articles controlled by the Trusts.

There are two statements made by this defender of the Trusts which are worthy of note, as they show how the Trusts which are, according to him, so beneficial to the purchasers of their products, operate against others. "This large reduction in price," he says, "has been effected partly by increased production and largely through buying the raw material chaper than when a large number of separate refineries were competing for the product." This refers to the Sugar Trust, and shows how it cuts both ways. Having the monopoly of the market it can fix the price of what it sells, and being without opposition or competition it can fix the price of what it buys and the planter is forced to sell to it if he sells at all.

The sugar planters of Louisiana are pleading for protection because they say they cannot produce sugar at present prices and live, and the Trust, which is protected by the tariff on its refined sugars, drives these pleaders to the wall and forces them to take the price offered or none, and then claims this as one of the reasons why it sells sugar as cheap as it does. To sell more sugar it reduces the price and pinches the producer of the raw material, who makes no profit, while it pockets all.

How does that affect others who have dealings with or sell to the planter? Can the man thus pinched buy as freely as he would like to from the dry goods men, the shoe men, the grocery men? Can he improve his premises as he would if he had money to spend? Can he give his children the schooling he would like to give them? Can he buy the agricultural implements, the horses and mules he would like to have if he could pay for them? The answer to these questions shows that while the Trust buys its raw material cheaper, it is driving the planter to the wall and crippling many others when it cripples him. The reduction in the cost of sugar means also a reduction in their business, which proves a very serious thing for them. That the Sugar Trust may prosper it crushes the producer of the raw material and injures many other industries dependent more or less on the sugar-grower, and then has the cheek to claim applause because sugar is somewhat cheaper now than it was some years ago. What is here said about the Sugar Trust applies to a greater or less extent to all the Trusts controlling articles of every-day consumption.

"Large economies were also effected," he says, "by closing inferior plants and enlarging and expanding the superior ones? That is, they bought up or froze out all they couldn't buy or get into the combine with them, which enabled them to control the market and buy and sell without competition. Having a monopoly, they claim it as a merit that prices have been reduced, although they would in all probability have been reduced still more if there had been no monopolistic Trusts to control them.

MINOR MENTION.

The bills introduced in the Senate Wednesday, one by Senator Allen, Populist, of Nebraska, to wipe out the whole business, the other by Senator Pritchard, Republican, of this State, to so modify it as to let down the bars in the Government Printing office, are the advance movements in the attack which is to be made on the civil service later. The Populists don't like it because it freezes them out; the Democrats don't like it, for it closes the doors against too many of them and keeps in a lot of fellows who they think have been in too long already; and the Republicans don't like it because it shuts the doors in the faces of the hungry loyal brigade which whooped up for them in the last campaign and expected their reward when "the advance agent of prosperity" got in. He is in, but they are still out, and that is chiefly what's the matter now. In some respects, and in some Departments of the Government, the civil service if conducted on non-partisan and business principles, would be a good thing. But it has never been conducted that way, for under it thousands of incompetents and dependents have been kept in simply because they were in and could not be gotten out, and thousands of competent persons have been kept out because they could not answer the tomfool questions which had no more bearing upon the duties to be performed than they had on the civil administration of the Government of China. It was the easiest thing in the world to furnish in advance favorites who were applicants with copies of the questions to be asked, and the easiest thing in the world to pick out from the lists those who had influence behind them with the appointing powers. This is one of the abuses of the system which has often been complained of, which has let in many undeserving and kept out many deserving.

* * *

Anticipating the higher tariff duties, the importers are making hay while the sun shines. How they are doing it is shown by the following dispatch from Philadelphia, which we clip from the New York *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*:

"The prospect of higher duties has had a marked effect upon the business of local importers, who are endeavoring to get stocks of goods into this country before the new tariff bill can go into effect. The European steamship lines are putting extra vessels upon their services. The Atlantic Transport Line has chartered the British steamships Minnesota and Mourne as extra steamers, to load at London and Swansea for this port, and the regular lines are endeavoring to give their vessels quick dispatch. Several vessels from the principal European seaports are now on the ocean with full cargoes of merchandise purchased since the tariff agitation began.

"An unusually heavy movement of goods is apparently anticipated by local merchants. Heavy purchases have been made in Germany and England, including among other items sugar, wool, silks, burlaps and drugs. Large consignments of wool held by French dealers are being sent to London for shipment here. It is stated that cargo space from Turkish ports has been practically fully engaged, largely for opium. A large amount of this drug has been purchased on local account at Smyrna for shipment to Philadelphia via London.

"Some local importers expect the Dingley bill to take effect about May 1. Others think June 1 or July 1 will be nearer the date."

This refers to Philadelphia, but doubtless the same thing is going on in New York, Boston and other importing cities, and the probabilities are that by the time the new tariff goes into operation the warehouses of the importers will be stocked with European purchases, on which the price will advance in proportion to the duties imposed. This is one of the ways they have of helping American manufacturers, in whose interest the new tariff has been fixed up. Isn't it helping, for some time at least, the European manufacturers a good deal more? And isn't it taking millions of dollars out of this country, to put into the coffers of the European manufacturers, every dollar of which will have to come out of the pockets of American consumers of these imports? What a fraud this whole business is.

* * *

The Eastern Judgeship question still hangs fire in Washington with the chances now apparently in favor of Purnell, of Raleigh. Settle's friends talked very confidently of him, but they are not saying much now; Price, of Salisbury, seems to have strong backing; Boyd has come down from aspirant to a Cabinet position, and would doubtless be glad to have this place, but doesn't appear to make much progress, although he has the endorsement of Governor Russell as against the field with the exception of Purnell, whom he also endorses. What weight the Governor's endorsement will have remains to be seen, but it will probably have some, and as Purnell is a resident of the district and the others herein mentioned are not, this should count something, too, in his favor. The Governor being out of the race, as the situation presents itsel: now, the chances are in favor of Purnell.

A Polish chemist has invented an anesthetic which is so powerful that it volitalizes rapidly on exposure, and makes persons near it unconscious for some time. A little pellet broken under a man's nose will set him to sleep for several hours. It is suggested that big chunks put in shells and shot into armies would set them all to sleep. This would be a much nicer and more comfortable way of warring than shooting people all up.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Goldsboro *Headlight*: After a lingering illness, Mr. Jno. C. Rhodes, ex sheriff of this county, departed this life at his home in Dudley, Wednesday morning, aged 70 years.

— Greenville *Reflector*: Two of our oldest citizens have died in the last four days. On Thursday, the 18th, Council James, aged 73, died of consumption. On Monday morning Elder Wm. A. Ross died of paralysis, aged 75.

— Charlotte *Observer*: A lot of 200 bales of cotton from the State farm at Wadesboro — penitentiary cotton — was sold at Wadesboro yesterday. Why not build roads with the convicts? The State's products would not then come in conflict with that of the farmer.

— Maxton *Scottish Chief*: Last Friday Mr. Neill McArthur, who was born, raised and has lived almost continuously at his home near what is now Wakulla, died in the 83d year year of his age. —— Tree-planting on Arbor Day last Wednesday was a complete success. Fully two hundred and fifty trees were set out.

— Raleigh *News and Observer*: Robert Moseley was convicted of manslaughter in Surry court Wednesday, and was sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary for shooting and killing his brother-in-law, W. M. Gayer, about one year ago. Moseley claimed that Gayer was trying to burn his house when he shot him. The murdered man left a wife and six children.

— Chatham *Record*: Mr. Fred Lilly, of this township, is almost as agile as a cat in climbing trees. He hunts squirrels without dog or gun and kills as many as any huntsman by climbing trees and catching them in their nests. —— Thus far this has been the wettest March almost ever known. It has rained some nearly every day, and there has been very little wind. The oldest inhabitant has rarely, if ever, seen a March with so little sunshine or wind, and the result is our roads are almost impassable and the ground entirely too wet for plowing. The farmers are all greatly behind in their work.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— The fact that the American flag is never seen in Cretan ports does not help the blockade business as much as it hurts the commercial reputation of America.—*Phil. Ledger, Ind.*

——We are pained to observe that Hon. Isidor Straus is sorry he voted the Republican ticket last year. Such discoveries will be sure to give fresh encouragement to those six million anarchists.—*Wash. Post, Ind.*

—— The Sugar Trust knew what it wanted put into the Dingley bill, asked for it and got it. That is a shorter history of the transaction than some others now being printed, but its the whole story.—*New York World, Dem.*

—— The alleged objects of the new tariff bill are to provide more revenue and to encourage American industry. But the Baltimore fruit packers hold that the proposed increase of 100 per cent. in the duty on pineapples would serve neither end, but would break up their business in that line and divert the canning trade to the Bahamas. This is but one of many instances in which the fruits of protection would prove, indeed, but Dead Sea fruit to industry and to the federal treasury.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem*

— He (tenderly)—"When I put my arm around you and clasp your hand in the waltz what do you think about?" She (prosaically)—"I wonder if you are going to step on my foot."—*Truth*.

If the system is fortified by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes rich, red blood, there is little danger of sickness.†

TWINKLINGS.

— "Don't you think, Grumpy, that Miss Harshly is a beautiful singer?" "Very. But she can't sing."

— The March hare is said to have got mad because it had to stand fourteen different kinds of weather within two weeks.—*Puck*.

— Fenderson remarks that if some people knew how little they know they would know a blamed sight more than they do know.—*Boston Transcript*.

— Wisdom.—I can't see why they speak of the wisdom of a serpent"—"Well, you never heard of a serpent getting its leg pulled, did you?"—*Truth*.

— Becker — I see by the posters that Foo lights, the tragedian, travels under his wife's management. Decker — So do most men, only they don't advertise it.—*Tit-Bits*.

— "You say you hate to visit your rich relatives? Why? Don't they treat you well?" "Oh, yes—they always do everything they can to make it pleasant for us; but my wife never gets through complaining until about two weeks after each visit, because we are not as well off as they."—*Cleveland Leader*.

— "There, Charlie," said young Mrs Torkins, "I got that pie especially for you." "Why, I didn't ask for any," "No; but you hinted. You said pie was going to be painfully scarce during the McKinley administration, and I thought we might as well have some while it's cheap."—*Washington Star*.

— "It must be a good deal of a strain to run a trolley car," said the talkative man on the platform.

"You bet it is." said the motorman. "Why, when I go along for two or three weeks without runnin' over anybody I git so nervous I can't eat or sleep."—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

— The story is told of an English volunteer officer in the early days of the service, who, not being familiar with the drill-book, was heard to address his men as follows: 'Hi there, you! Left—no, right—wheel! No, demmit! all! Oh, you know what I mean—turn up Bank street!"—*Household Words*.

Graveyard Literature.

The fashion of the world changes, and the trade of the epitaph maker grows slack. Here and there, it is true, some one is still honored after the old custom, but for the most part a text, appropriate or the reverse, a brief record of birth and death, a word or two of vague and general significance, with possibly a simple expression of regret, have replaced in our modern cemeteries those shorthand histories of the dead, tragic or humorous, tender or severe,

Some stained as with wine and made bloody,
And some as with tears,

which formerly marked their resting places.

It is not that in these later years men have lost that craving for remembrance which, as old as life itself, is so vain, in the case at least of the commonalty of the race, that it might well be a subject for laughter were it not that what, seen from without is purely grotesque, assumes quite another complexion when it is touched by our own personality. It is not that the desire to be remembered is gone, and it is likely enough that in some fashion or another we should all still be epitaph makers, for ourselves or other people, if we had not lost faith in the permanency of the work. But time brings involuntary wisdom. "Our fathers find their graves in our short memories, and sadly tell us how we may be buried in our survivors." "While I live," promises a lover with melancholy truthfulness in a Roman epitaph quoted by Mr. Pater —"while I live you will receive this homage; after my death, who can tell?" And so it comes to pass that, submitting to the inevitable, men learn to limit their aspirations and to content themselves, by way of epitaph, with the "two narrow words, 'Hic jacet,'" with which, says Sir Walter Raleigh, "eloquent death" covers all.—I. A. Taylor in North American Review.

What to Say About the Baby.

One is always expected to say something when looking for the first time on a new baby, and, as it is neither kind nor safe to tell the truth and say that the little, red, podgy creature doesn't look like anything, an English magazine gives a list of unpatented and uncopyrighted remarks to be used on such occasions:

"Isn't he sweet? He looks like you."

"I think he is going to look like his father."

"Hasn't he dear little fingers? Do let me see his dear little toes."

"Isn't he large?"

"Isn't he a tiny darling?"

"How bright he seems."

"Did you ever see such a sweet little mouth?"

"Isn't he just too sweet for anything?"

"The dear little darling. I never saw so young a baby look so intelligent."

"Do, please, let me hold him just a minute."

Any and all of these remarks are warranted to give satisfaction, just as they have been giving satisfaction from time immemorial until the present day.—Exchange.

Tom Reed's Argument Against Hanging.

"Did you ever hear Tom Reed's argument against capital punishment?" asked an attorney. "It was over in Topsham, during Tom's undergraduate experience at Bowdoin. A deacon had argued that 'Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.' The Mosaic law didn't hit young Mr. Reed, so he jumped up and drawled: 'Supposing, sir, we take the law which the gentleman has quoted and see where the logical deduction would bring us out. For instance, one man kills another, and another man jumps in and kills the man who killed the first, and so on until we come to the last man on earth? Who is going to kill him? He can't commit suicide. It is contrary to law, for the same law forbids it. Now, deacon, what's the last man going to do? Must he wait until he is struck by lightning?'

"The logic was unfair, but it won the debate."—Lewiston Journal.

A Chamberlain Story.

The remarkable youthfulness of Mr. Chamberlain's appearance has given rise to many stories. Here is one of them: In the days when he was a member of Mr. Gladstone's administration the distinguished statesman had occasion to cross the Irish sea on a day when the boat was overcrowded and there were no berths for all. He was attended by a private secretary with a beard. The private secretary picked acquaintance with a Scotchman, and the Scotchman made a suggestion for the distribution of the party on the principle of age before honors. "You and I, mon," he said, "will occupy the berths, and the wee laddie can just lie himself down on the floor."

Persian Tears.

A physician who has just returned from a visit to Persia says that the Persians still believe that human tears are a remedy for certain chronic diseases. At every funeral the bottling of mourners' tears is one of the chief features of the ceremonies. Each of the mourners is presented with a sponge with which to mop off his face and eyes, and after the burial they are presented to the priest, who squeezes the tears into bottles, which he keeps. This custom is one of the oldest known in the east and has probably been practiced by the Persians for thousands of years. Mention is made of it in the Old Testament.

SWEET ALICE'S CHILD

"No, I do not admire the new woman at all!" cried Major Ashley between the whiffs of a cigar.

"Give me the girl of 20 years ago—womanly, modest and pure. The girl of today is masculine."

Charley Bolton laughed heartily. "Look here, major," he said, "I'll bet you anything you like that you will end by marrying a new woman."

"I shall never marry at all, Charley, my boy. I have cared for but one woman in my life, and I do not think I ever shall another."

Charley rose and went over to the major's side.

"Forgive me," he said, "I am afraid I have recalled some painful memory in your life."

"Sit down, lad, and I will tell. It was 19 years ago when I first met Alice Dare. She was 18 and very beautiful. I fell in love at first sight. She used to manage to steal out in the dusk of the evenings to meet me, her cheeks all aglow with blushes. One evening she came, not with her usual quick, light step, but slowly and sadly, her beautiful eyes full of unshed tears.

"'Oh, Eric,' she whispered, shaking like an aspen, 'you and I are to be separated. My parents are forcing me into a hateful marriage with a man whom I abhor. I believe my father is in debt, and unless I consent to be his wife my parents will be ruined and homeless.

"'It is a cruel sacrifice,' she said, 'yet it must be made. I cannot see my parents ruined. I must save them.'

"We parted, both broken hearted. I never saw her again. Two years later news came to me of her death. She died, leaving a child, a girl 12 months old. I have never loved any woman in all those years. I don't think I ever shall."

* * * * * * *

"Just the day for a spin," said Eric Ashley to himself as he mounted his bicycle.

The major had not slept well the previous night. It was scarcely 6 o'clock, and the air was glorious. The major had ridden about six miles when he saw approaching him another machine.

As it came nearer he could see that its rider was a shabby, dirty looking man, with steel blue eyes. At a second glance Eric observed that it was a lady's.

Five minutes later, on turning a bend in the road, there, upon the ground, with her arms extended, lay a young girl. Her face was deathly pale, and a dark blue mark shone out upon her forehead with a ghastly vividness.

She was attired in a cycling costume of dark cloth, and a little peak cap lay a few yards distant.

It was the face of his dead love.

He stooped and pressed passionate kisses upon the pale lips. Presently the girl's eyelids quivered.

"My head," she breathed faintly. "The pain is terrible." Then suddenly remembering she cried wildly: "That man, where is he? Oh, pray, don't leave me! I am so frightened."

Stooping, he lifted the small form in his strong arms, and ten minutes later the inhabitants of the next village were surprised to see a gentleman riding a bicycle in his shirt sleeves stop at the doctor's door.

* * * * * * *

"And to think that sweet girl is my Alice's child, Charley, my boy," cried the major, "and should be residing close to me for two years with her father, and I not know it.

"She is a little darling," went on the major, "with her mother's angel face and charming ways."

"Poor little thing!" cried Charley. "I say, major, why don't you marry her, eh? But, perhaps, major, you have a great objection to marrying a new woman."

"Jessie is not a new woman," cried the major. "She certainly does ride a bicycle, but in everything else she is womanly, modest and sweet."

At 3 o'clock that afternoon Eric presented himself at the house of the girl he loved. He found her leaning back in a large, cozy chair, with an open book upon her lap.

"I am so glad to see you, major," she said in her simple, unaffected way. "I was feeling most dreadfully dull. Papa has gone to the races. I don't think I am very bright. My head aches a good deal," she replied.

"Poor little head! I am so sorry. If you had been well enough, Miss Jessie, I should have asked you to have given me your advice upon a very important matter."

"My advice, Major Ashley? I am afraid it would not be worth taking."

"Oh, indeed it would!" cried Eric.

"Then please tell me all about this important business. I feel quite curious," she said.

"Well," he said a little nervously, "the truth is I am in love with a young lady, but I am not certain about her affection for me, and I should like you to tell me whether you really think it is possible for a girl of 18 to love a man of 40."

"If I were a man and loved a girl, I should go straight to her. That is the only advice I can give you, major."

"Then I will," said Eric, springing up and seating himself on the couch beside her. "Jessie, it is you whom I love. Will you be my wife?"

Jessie did not seem at all surprised, for she put her two litlte hands upon his sleeve.

"I knew it was I you meant all the while," she said, blushing. "You silly fellow!"—London News.

Spanish Beggars.

I saw a Frenchman, his first morning at the Roma, lean over the garden's balustrade and carelessly drop a penny to a small ragged boy, the only creature in sight. In a second the road swarmed with gypsies, babies, cripples, all struggling and fighting and screaming. It was the only time I ever knew the gypsy king to unbend from his dignity, but then he groveled. The Spanish beggar was altogether too much of a bully to move me to sentiment or sympathy, and for the first time in my life my love for the gypsy weakened. I have more than once in my day wandered far and wide on the track of the Romany, but, now that he was here close at hand, he begged too impudently for me to want to hail him as brother or to visit him on his hillside. Nor had any of the others that elegance and urbanity of manner of which one reads in books. None ever called J. "caballero;" they were far more apt to swear like troopers when we left them empty handed.—Elizabeth Robins Pennell in Century.

International Arbitration.

The real obstacle in the way of international arbitration is not so much a lack of efficacy in the method as the lack of a disposition to try it. The system of arbitration necessarily presupposes that nations desire an amicable adjustment of their differences. Such an adjustment may be prevented either by a willful opposition to it or by the adoption of a style of controversy that will render argument impracticable. Against such obstacles it is difficult to contend, since their direct tendency and effect is to bring about a collision before an arbitrator can intervene. It is obvious that arbitration can no more afford an absolute safeguard against such contingencies than can a system of municipal law absolutely prevent men from attempting to settle their differences by fighting in the street, if they desire thus to revert to primal conditions. Yet severe penalties, strictly enforced, may reduce such chances to a minimum, and it is conceivable that a scheme of international action might be devised so comprehensive as to render a resort to war exceedingly difficult and hazardous.—"The Possibilities of Permanent Arbitration" in Century.

The Fish Story That Was True.

The Rev. Myron W. Reed says: "There never was but one man who could tell a true fish story. He was the disciple Peter, and Peter said, 'We toiled all night and caught nothing.'"—Chicago Times-Herald.

Times of general calamity and confusion have ever been productive of the greatest minds. The purest ore is produced from the hottest furnace and the brightest thunderbolt is elicited from the darkest storm.—Colton.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills

insomina, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE SUSPENDER FAD.

RASTUS—"Here you, Lize, wot yer dun doin' wid my best Sunday suspenses, hey?"
LIZE—"Why, pop, I dun see in der papers dat it's de stile fo' young ladies to wear suspenders now, and I dun borrowed yo'n fo' de ball dis evening, and I want to take along your Pick Leaf Smoking Tobacco."

LYON & CO'S
PICK LEAF
EXTRA
SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.
ALL FOR 10 CENTS.
A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.
LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Rev. R. C. Beaman, recently appointed by the North Carolina Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, Presiding Elder of the Wilmington District, has made his appointments for the first round, as follows:

Columbus circuit, Evergreen, March 27, 28.

Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Whiteville (night), March 28.

Waccamaw circuit, Shiloh, March 30. Magnolia circuit, Magnolia, April 3, 4.

Bladen circuit, at Bethlehem, April 10, 11.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

Something to Depend On.

Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last Winter his wife was attacked with La Grippe, and her case grew so serious that physicians at Cowden and Pana could do nothing for her. It seemed to develop into Hasty Consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store, and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all she began to get better from first dose, and half dozen dollar bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it. Free trial bottles at R R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind." †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 lb Jute		@	6
Standard		@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ lb	12	@	14
Sides ℔ lb	5	@	7
Shoulders ℔ lb	6	@	6¾
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ lb	5½	@	5⅞
Shoulders ℔ lb	4⅞	@	5
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each	1 30	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ lb	22	@	23
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ lb	10	@	16
Northern	18	@	26
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	39	@	42½
Virginia Meal	40	@	42½
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	85
CANDLES—℔ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	10
CHEESE—℔ lb—			
Northern Factory	12	@	13½
Dairy, Cream	14	@	14½
State		@	10
COFFEE—℔ lb—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	9	@	16
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	8½	@	9
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00	@	3 07
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 50
N C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5	@	10
" Extra	3 35	@	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade		@	3 75
Choice		@	4 25
Straight	4 75	@	5 00
First Patent		@	5 10
GLUE—℔ lb—	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—lb bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White,	40	@	42½
Car load, in bags—White,	39	@	40
Oats, from store	30	@	32½
Oats, Rust Proof	42½	@	45
Cow Peas	85	@	90
HIDES, ℔ lb—			
Green		@	16
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—			
Eastern		@	1 00
Western	90	@	95
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb		@	2
LARD, ℔ lb—			
Northern	5½	@	6
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbados, in hhds		@	26
" " in bbls		@	28
Porto Rico, in hhds	26	@	29
" in bbls		@	23
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13	@	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut 60d basis		@	1 75
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess		@	9 50
Rump		@	9 00
Prime		@	9 00
ROPE, ℔ lb	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	80
Lisbon		@	[illegible]
American		@	60
On 125 lb Sacks	40	@	40
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 80	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Granu'd		@	[illegible]
Standard A		@	[illegible]
White Ex. C		@	[illegible]
Extra C, Golden	4	@	[illegible]
C. Yellow		@	[illegible]
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 00
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb	4	@	[illegible]
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, March 25.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 27 cents per gallon bid for machine-made casks, and 26½ cents bid for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 45 per bbl for Strained and $1 50 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at 95 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Quiet. Hard 1 30, Soft 1 80 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine, nothing doing, rosin firm, $1.30, 1 35; tar steady, 90c; crude turpentine, nothing doing.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	39
Rosin	377
Tar	244
Crude Turpentine	3

Receipts same day last year—35 casks spirits turpentine, 418 bbls rosin, 390 bbls tar, 7 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 7c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	4⅝	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6	" "
Low Middling	6⅝	" "
Middling	7	" "
Good Middling	7 5-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7⅛c.

Receipts—34 bales; same day last year 124.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime; 55@60c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 60c; Fancy, 65c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN—Firm; 40 to 42½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $3.00 to 8.50 per M.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 25—Evening.—Money on call was easy at 1⅛@1⅜ per cent; last loan at 1⅛ per cent. closing offered at 1⅛ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3⅜ per cent. Sterling exchange was easier, with actual business in bankers bills at 485⅞@486 for sixty days; 487⅛@487⅜ for demand. Commercial bills 484⅛@485⅛. Government bonds were firm; United States coupon fours 112¼; United States twos 95. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 103; North Carolina sixes 124. Railroad bonds irregular.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to day was firm.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 25—Evening.—Cotton steady; middling 7 5-16c.

Cotton—net receipts 903 bales; gross 1,518 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,733 bales; to France 300 bales; to the Continent 800 bales; forwarded 15 bales; sales 4,670 bales; sales to spinners — bales; stock (actual) 239,047 bales.

Cotton futures—market closed firm; March —, April 6 96, May 7 02, June 7 06, July 7 10, August 7 11. September 6 84, October 6 71, November 6 73, December —, January 6 80, February 6 84. Sales 154,100 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 7,473 bales; exports to Great Britain 6 096 bales; to France 300 bales; to the Continent 1,951 bales; stock 739,758 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 49,419 bales; exports to Great Britain 39,018 bales; to France 1,850 bales; to the Continent 34 245 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 6,184 514 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,094,280 bales; exports to France 605 288 bales; exports to the Continent 1,677,680 bales; to the Channel 5,481 bales.

Flour was quiet, steady and unchanged; Southern quiet, steady and unchanged; common to fair extra $3 20@3 50; good to choice $3 60@4 00. Wheat—spot market dull and easier; No. 2 red free on board 83⅜c; ungraded red 70@83c; No. 1 Northern 84c; options were dull and irregular, closing weak at ⅛c decline; No. 2 red May 78⅜c; July 77⅛c; September 74⅛c. Corn—spot active, firm and scarce; No. 2 29⅛c at elevator and 30½c afloat; No. 2 white 29½c; steamer mixed 29½c; do. white 29⅛c, yellow 29⅛@29½c; options were dull and firm at unchanged prices, without features; March 29⅝c; May 30⅛c; July 31⅛c. Oats—spot quiet and firm; options dull but steady; May 21⅝c; spot prices—No. 2, 22c; No. 2 white 24c; mixed Western 21@24c. Lard quiet and about steady; Western steam $4 40@4 45; city $4 20. May $4 57, nominal; refined dull; Continental $4 70; South American $4 95; compound $4 00@4 50. Pork was quiet and steady; new mess $9 25@9 75. Butter was firm and fairly active; State dairy 9@18c; do. creamery 13@18½c; Elgins 19c. Eggs easy; State and Pennsylvania 10½@10½c; Western fresh 10c; Southern 9½@10c. Cotton seed oil quiet and barely steady; crude 20@20½c; yellow prime 23@23½c. Rice firm, in fair demand and unchanged. Molasses quiet, steady and unchanged. Peanuts firm; fancy handpicked 3⅝c. Coffee steady and 5 to 10 points down; March $8 25; September $8 40@8 45; December $8 45; January $8 45@8 50; spot Rio dull but steady; No. 7 $8 62½. Sugar—raw firm and in fair demand; fair refining 2 15 16c; refined quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Cash quotations: Flour was quiet, steady and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 71⅝@73⅛c; No. 2 red 85½@89½c. Corn—No. 2, 24@24⅛c. Oats—No. 2 17c. Mess pork $8 70@8 75. Lard $4 20@4 22½. Short rib sides, loose $4 60@4 80. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4 75@5 00. Short clear sides, boxed, $4 75@4 87½. Whiskey $1 17.

The leading futures ranged as follows: opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—March 71⅝@71⅞, 73⅛, 71⅝, 71⅞c; May 72⅝@73⅞, 73⅛, 72⅛@72⅝, 72⅝@72⅞c; July 71⅛@71⅞, 71⅛@71⅞, 71⅛, 71⅛c; September 69⅛@69⅛, 69⅛, 68⅜@69, 69⅛c. Corn—March 23⅞@23⅞, 23⅞@23⅞, 23⅞, 23⅞@23⅞c; May 24⅛@24⅝, 24⅛@24⅝, 24⅛, 24⅛@24⅝c; July 25⅛@25⅝, 25⅛, 25⅛, 25⅛@25⅝c; September 26⅝, 26⅝, 26⅝@26⅝, 26⅝@26⅝c. Oats—No. 2 March 16⅝, 16⅝, 16⅝, 16⅝c; May 17⅛, 17⅛, 17@17⅛, 17⅛c; July 18, 18⅛, 18, 18c. Mess pork—May $7 87½, 8 90, 8 75, 8 75; July $8 90, 9 02½, 8 87½, 8 87½. Lard—May $4 25, 4 30, 4 25, 4 25; July $4 35, 4 42½, 4 35, 4 35. Short ribs—May $4 67½, 4 75, 4 67½, 4 67½; July $4 72½, 4 77½, 4 70, 4 72½.

BALTIMORE, March 25.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; spot 85c bid; May 79⅝c asked; Southern by sample 86@87c. Corn firmer; spot 28⅛@28⅛c; March and April 28@28⅛c; May 28⅜@28⅛c; June 28⅜c; July 29⅜@29⅝c; Steamer mixed 25@25⅛c; Southern white 28⅜@29⅛c; do yellow 27½@28c. Oats firm; No. 2 white 25@25⅛c; No. 2 mixed 23@23⅛c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

March 25.—Galveston, quiet at 7, net receipts 730 bales; Norfolk, steady at 7⅛, net receipts 864 bales; Baltimore, dull at 7 5 16, net receipts — bales; Boston quiet at 7 5-16, net receipts — bales. Wilmington, steady at 7, net receipts 34 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 7 9 16c, net receipts 94 bales; Savannah, quiet at 6⅞, net receipts 681 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 6 15-16c, net receipts 3,334 bales; Mobile, dull at 6⅞, net receipts 580 bales; Memphis, steady at 6⅞, net receipts 241 bales; Augusta, quiet at 7, net receipts 627 bales; Charleston, easy at 6 15-16, net receipts 157 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, March 25.—12.30 P. M.—Cotton, demand fair and prices in favor of buyers. American middling 4d. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 9,600 were American; speculation and export 500. Receipts 6,000 bales, of which 4,300 were American. Futures opened quiet and demand moderate. March and April 3 58 64d; April and May 3 58 64d; May and June 3 58 64d; June and July 3 58-64d; July and August 3 58-64d; August and September 3 56-64d; September and October 3 50-64d; October and November 3 45 64; November and December 3 43-64d; December and January 3 43 64d. Futures quiet at the decline.

12.45 P. M.—American spot grades 1 32d lower. American middling fair 4 13 32d; good middling 4 3-32d; middling 3 31 32d; low middling 3 25-32d; good ordinary 3 21-32d; ordinary 3 15 32d.

4 P. M.—March 3 57 64@3 58 64d seller; March and April 3 57-64@3 58-64d seller; April and May 3 57 64@3 58-64d seller; May and June 3 57 64@3 58-64d buyer; June and July 3 57 64@3 58-64d buyer; July and August 3 58-64d seller; August and September 3 55-64@3 56 64d seller; September and October 3 49 64@3 50 64d seller; October and November 3 44-64@3 45 64d buyer; November and December 3 43-64d seller; December and January 3 42 64@3 43-64d buyer. Futures closed steady.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Croatan, McKee, New York, H G Smallbones.

Stmr Frank Sessoms, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

CLEARED.

Schr Nimrod, 257 tons, Greene, Port of Spain, Jas T Riley & Co.

Stmr Croatan, McKee, Georgetown, H G Smallbones.

Stmr Frank Sessoms, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN.

PORT OF SPAIN—Schr Nimrod—272,522 feet lumber, valued at $3 302 92; vessel by Jas T Riley & Co; cargo by Chadbourn Lumber Company.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., March 26, 1897.

SCHOONERS.

W I Simpson, 84 tons, Jones, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
John R Fell, 386 tons, Loveland, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
B I Hazard, 373 tons, Blatchford, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Ella G Eells, 243 tons, Cushman, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Eva A Danenhower, 217 tons, Johnson, Geo Harriss Son & Co.
Winnegance, 251 tons, Kimball, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
R S Graham, 320 tons, Outten, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Florence A, 148 tons, Strout, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Wm F Green, 254 tons, Clark, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
W C Wickham, 316 tons, Evan, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

STEAMSHIPS.

Wm Branfoot (Br), 1,323 tons, Knott, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

BARQUES.

Kong Sverre, 468 tons, Larsen, Paterson, Downing & Co.
Bianca Aspasia (Ital), 451 tons, Gorziglia, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BRIGS.

Starlight, 241 tons, Gallagher, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

MAXTON BUILDING
—AND—
LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Croom, Maxton
Ed. McRae, Maxton.
J. H. Kinsey, Maxton.
G. B. Sellers, Maxton.
G. B. Patterson, Maxton.
Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington
E. F. McRae, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits on Six Series of Stock in this Association have been over

Fourteen Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share. Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B. HARKER, Secretary.

je 1m

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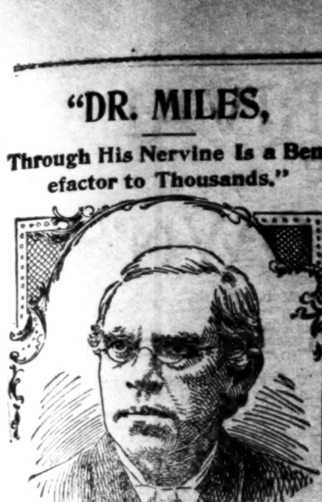

A WIDELY known Wisconsin publisher, who resides at Green Bay, writes March 6th, 1895, as follows:

"Five years ago I became so nervous that mental work was a burden. I could not rest at night on account of sleeplessness. My attention was called to Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and I commenced to use it with the very best effect. Since then I have kept a bottle in my house and use it whenever my nerves become unstrung, with always the same good results. My son also takes it for nervousness with like never failing success. I have recommended it to many and it cures them. All who suffer from nerve troubles should try it. It is free from narcotics, perfectly harmless, and yet soothes and strengthens. Dr. Miles, through his Nervine is a benefactor to thousands." A. C. LEHMAN.

Editor and proprietor of DER LANDSMAN.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health......

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on guarantee first bottle will benefit or money refunded.

Headache stopped in 20 minutes by Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS. "Once cent a dose."

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS CURE All Pain. "One cent a dose."

For sale by all Druggists. Change.

June 15 1y sa tu th

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PUBLIC LEDGER

AND DAILY TRANSCRIPT.

PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE W. CHILDS,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR FROM 1864 TO 1894.

GEORGE W. CHILDS DREXEL,

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The Sampson Democrat,

feb 16 tf CLINTON, N. C.

The Morning Star.

LOVE'S CRYPTOGRAM.

[The author, if he can be so styled, awoke from a restless sleep with the first stanza of the following piece in his mind. He has no memory of composing it, either awake or asleep. He has long known the perhaps Pythagorean fable of the bean juice, but certainly never thought of applying it to an amorous correspondence. The remaining verses are the contribution of his conscious self]:

ELLE.

I cannot write, I may not write,
I dare not write to thee,
But look on the face of the moon by night,
And my letters shalt thou see.
For every letter that lovers write —
By their lovers on the moon is seen
If they pen their thought on the paper white
With the magic juice of the bean.

LUI.

Oh! I had written this many a year,
And my letters you had read,
Had you only told me the spell, my dear,
Ere ever we twain were wed!
But I have a lady, and you have a lord,
And their eyes are of the green,
And we dared not trust to the written word
Lest our long, long love be seen.

ELLE.

"Oh! every thought that your heart has thought
Since the world came us between
The birds of the air to my heart have brought,
With no word heard or seen."
'Twas thus in a dream we spoke and said,
Myself and my love unseen,
But I woke and sighed on my weary bed
For the spell of the juice of the bean.

—Andrew Lang in Scribner's.

GRAY DAYS AND BLUE

It was a long time ago. I was only a little child then, and I wondered at the frightened faces of the servants—they looked almost white—as I came running into the breakfast room that morning. I was very happy. It was early summer, and already the little buds were out on the big yellow jasmine vine and would soon be hanging in great clusters, making the air smell like paradise, I thought, and soon the humming birds would be fluttering near, looking like the rings that grandmamma used to wear.

There was no one in the room but old Nelson and the young butler, to whom he was saying: "He done gone way, I tell you. Old miss won't never see him again, she say. She's took to her bed and I specks she won't get up no mo'." Seeing me, he stopped.

"Who's gone away, Nelson, and why has grandmamma gone to bed early in the morning?" I asked imperiously.

"Your Uncle Moultrie, honey. De Yankees is marching down here pretty fast."

My heart stopped beating — at least, I thought so afterward, when I recalled the scene and remembered how faint I felt, and how Nelson caught me and put me on the sofa. Uncle Moultrie gone, my beloved soldier uncle, my devoted slave, my ideal knight and daily companion on horseback, grandmamma in bed, the Yankees coming! Here were more horrors than I had dreamed of, even when following the hapless Babes in the Woods through their trials, the young Marooners on their perilous way, or my favorite Betsinda and the changeful fortunes of Prince Giglio.

"And will they come here, Nelson, to Bel Air?" I gasped.

"I dunno. Miss Claude specks they will. They's after horses and jewelry, I hear."

The door opened, and Aunt Alice in her white frock, with pink roses in her belt, came in. She, too, was deathly pale and almost seemed to stagger.

"Uncle Moultrie has gone, Lady Bird," she said, kissing me, "and grandmamma is not coming to breakfast today."

Aunt Alice could scarcely taste her breakfast, and for the first time in my life I could not eat my portion of fresh figs, although Nelson had given me twice as many as he knew that I was allowed to have.

The days passed with a hideous dread and endless weariness. I was only allowed to see grandmamma for a few minutes at a time. Aunt Alice scarcely ever left her, and I was lost without Uncle Moultrie. I was kept very busy for a time packing and repacking a basket with my doll's most valuable clothes and my most precious treasures. Then I made Nelson's son, the only one agile enough for my purpose whom I dared trust with my secret, climb the leafiest tree and tie it in the branches quite out of sight, but many times was he obliged to stop cleaning the silver to fetch the basket, so that some treasured shell or forgotten toy should be safely hidden within.

So many days passed. At last—and it was almost a relief—we heard the distant sound of cannon and saw the scattered troops of men hurrying by. The avenue was soon full of them, many of them hatless, they and their horses panic stricken, rushing up to get food. All day long we were doling it out to them— perhaps their last meal, poor fellows. We soon knew that the battle had gone against us, but where Uncle Moultrie was no one could tell us.

Then came the dull tread of feet, and the northern army defiled by with unbroken ranks. The avenue gate was thrown open, and we saw the officers on their fine horses approach. Aunt Allie was as white as her gown, only there were no pink roses in her cheeks like those she wore in her belt. She stood on the broad piazza as the officers rode up, and I stood by her, behind. Nelson and the house servants were gathered, looking so frightened and trembling. Aunt Alice was trembling, too, only she stood up so proudly that I tried to look like her and make myself as tall as I could.

The officers gave her a salute. She bowed, but as they did not speak she said, just in the same way that Uncle Moultrie always did, "Gentlemen, will you alight?" They hesitated for a moment. Then they sprang down, and turning to Nelson she said, "Send a boy to hold the horses."

The colonel then said that he was sorry to perform a very painful duty, but he knew that Colonel Moultrie had been at home lately, and as he was known to be in the confidence of the government the house must be searched.

Aunt Allie tried to look brave as she said, "I am glad to feel that we are in the hands of gentlemen." She led the way into the big hall and with a strange kind of smile said, "Gentlemen, I offer you the hospitality of Bel Air." The colonel bowed, but the other officer—I thought he must be the general, he was so handsome, just like Sir Wilfred—looked at Aunt Alice as if he were sorry for her.

Aunt Alice took me with her to grandmamma's room. I went in the corner and cried very hard when the men came in and the orderlies searched the room. They went out very quickly. Then Aunt Allie went into her room, and throwing herself on the sofa began to cry, oh, so hard. But she had to stop very soon, for Nelson came up to say, "Them gentlemen wants to see the lady."

They were waiting for us on the piazza as we both, with very red eyes, came down stairs. The colonel said he was obliged to join his regiment, which was stationed near by. The search had been fruitless, but he must leave his friend, Lieutenant Beekman, in charge of the house. This would serve as a protection, and he hoped would not be disagreeable to the ladies. Aunt Allie said that Lieutenant Beekman should be made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances, and the colonel rode away. Then Lieutenant Beekman begged that she would not inconvenience herself on his account and asked permission to go into the library, where he would find occupation and amusement.

So many more days passed. Aunt Alice scarcely ever came down stairs, because she was with grandmamma nearly always. Sometimes grandmamma made her sing. It made me cry to hear her, but grandmamma liked sad things, I think, and I suppose Lieutenant Beekman did, too, for he always stood on the piazza under the big vine, where he could see Aunt Alice playing the piano or the guitar, but she scarcely ever saw him near. He used to pace up and down the rose garden for hours every day, often with a book in his hand, oftener just thinking, and as I looked at him from the big ivy covered window I thought that he seemed like one of my favorite knights, only he never wore armor, but only a beautiful new suit of blue, singing with gold braid and brass buttons.

Sometimes I would go and walk with him and pick bunches of pale pink roses for him or handfuls of violets, for he seemed so lonely, and I would tell him, "These are Aunt Allie's own dear roses that she used to wear always in her belt, but she does not any more, for grandmamma is very ill, you know." Then I would tell him about my dear Uncle Moultrie, and he would let me ride on his horse, because I told him once that all our horses had been sent to the swamps to hide, and I had no pony to ride any more.

One day grandmamma was much worse, and I could not help crying, though I always tried not to let the "enemy" see me, as Aunt Allie always called Lieutenant Beekman. I told her that he was a very gentle enemy indeed, but this day he saw me and asked so kindly what was the matter that I told him, and that Nelson had no horse to go for the doctor, and besides the doctor was off with the army probably, and grandmamma was going to die I was sure, for Aunt Allie was crying so hard.

It was getting dark, but he went to the stable and called to his orderly: "Saddle Apache at once. I will find some doctor somewhere before I come back." He would not wait a moment for supper, but galloped off very fast.

I had been long asleep when I was waked up by hearing talking in grandmamma's room. I jumped up quickly, for I knew that I heard Uncle Moultrie's voice and ran into the room. Uncle Moultrie was kneeling by grandmamma's bed. She was smiling like an angel and said: "Goodby, my son. You have risked your life to see me again. It is the last time. God bless you. May he have you always in his holy keeping."

Uncle Moultrie was sobbing, though he tried not to show it, and said, "I am safe enough in my lair, mother, dear, and shall be off again before the young fox makes his rounds tonight; but he came pretty near me once, I can tell you."

As he left the room I saw that he was wounded, for he limped badly, but grandmamma did not see this, for she was still smiling, with her eyes closed. Then I heard horses' feet, and scarcely had Uncle Moultrie left the room before Nelson came to say that Lieutenant Beekman had come back with the army doctor.

I did not like the doctor, and I am sure that Lieutenant Beekman did not, for he frowned when the doctor said: "I fear that I cannot do much for you, madam. If I could assure you of your son's safety, I would have more hope of the good effect of my medicine."

Grandmamma smiled in that strange way that all the Moultries do when they wish to make people sorry for what they have said and answered, "I leave him to the care of one who can protect him."

Grandmamma was very ill all night. When I went into the rose garden next morning, Lieutenant Beekman was walking up and down the paths. He saw that I looked sad, and he asked about grandmamma. I told him how ill she was and how Uncle Moultrie had come to see her; how he had cried when he saw her; that he was wounded and could scarcely walk, but he had come on foot nearly all the way for fear of being seen by the troops whom he had to pass, and that he had gone back to his regiment last night just as the doctor came.

Lieutenant Beekman looked just as white as Aunt Allie. He staggered to a garden seat and buried his face in his hands for a long time. Then, taking his wallet out of his pocket, he wrote a few lines, and calling his orderly said: "Take this to the colonel at Berkeley at once. When you return, pack my valise. I shall be relieved of duty tonight." Then turning to me he said, "Little friend, I will beg you to say goodby to the ladies for me." Then very slowly he gasped, "for I have resigned my commission."

I did not quite understand. I longed to go and tell Aunt Alice, but she had not slept all night and was resting now. I thought perhaps she would be glad if the "enemy" went away, but I was not, and I cried a little because Lieutenant Beekman looked so sad.

That night while I was trying to go to sleep—but it is very hard to go to sleep when you are sure that Aunt Allie is all alone and something is always going to happen—I heard talking in the yard. I ran to the window. The moon was shining very brightly. I saw four men on horseback. After talking for awhile two rode slowly down the avenue, and as they passed the house one looked up, and I saw that it was Lieutenant Beekman.

The next day when I went down stairs into the breakfast room a big man with a red face was there. He scolded Nelson and all the servants so much that I never went down to dine again, but ate up stairs by myself. He said that they were hiding the wines and would not give him enough. I am sure he drank two bottles every day for dinner, and he was afraid that Nelson would keep some for grandmamma, which I am sure he did, and, oh, how I wished the first enemy would come back. But he did not. And then one dreadful night grandmamma died, and we buried her in the churchyard, and there was only Aunt Allie to read the service.

After a long, long time we heard that the war was over, and our men, what was left of them, came home, and the big, red faced man had to leave Bel Air. He had drunk nearly all the wine, and I think he was sorry to go or not to take what was left.

Then Uncle Moultrie came back, and that was a great joy. But we were all very sad, although we did not show it, for grandmamma was gone, and all the servants nearly, and Uncle Moultrie's wound was so bad that he could not ride, and besides we had no horse left.

One day we were walking in the rose garden. We heard horses' hoofs, and I called out, "Oh, Aunt Allie, it is the old 'enemy' come back!" for there stood Lieutenant Beekman at her side, looking very beseechingly at her, with his hand stretched out toward her, but she turned away. I was so sorry that I cried out: "Oh, Aunt Allie, now I know why he went away! It was to give Uncle Moultrie time to escape with his wounded leg." She looked at him. I ran to tell Uncle Moultrie, who was standing on the piazza, just as I heard him say, "Yes, but I have won my spurs again." After awhile, a long while, they came up the path, both looking so happy. Uncle Moultrie, shaking hands, began to thank Lieutenant Beekman for his kindness and courtesy to his "prisoners of war."

Lieutenant Beekman smiled and said, "Colonel Moultrie, may I hope for the same courtesy from you, for you see I am now the prisoner?"— J. M. B. Roberts in New York Post.

The Games of the Stadium.

The games of the stadium were, of course, open to all, from the wearer of the purple cloak to him of the sheepskin jacket, and in many instances the free born peasant wrested the coveted prize from his rich rival. In the horse racing, however, the wealthy alone were represented, though they did not always drive their own chariots or ride their own horses. From all parts of the Greek speaking world, when the Olympic festival reached its full splendor, princes, nobles and rich citizens sent teams of untold value to compete. Even women, who were not permitted to be present in person, were often represented by race horses, which were sometimes the first to reach the goal pillars.—"The Olympian Games," by G. T. Ferris, in St. Nicholas.

The Fiddler Crab In Winter Quarters.

In winter, when the surface of the ground in which it is accustomed to burrow may become frozen or covered with ice, the fiddler crab bores deep into the mud or sand and stays until spring. The black or mud fiddler fairly riddles the meadow banks along the salt creeks. It bores in, usually horizontally, and it may be as far as six or eight feet from the face of the bank, and then down into the mud at various angles until it gets below the level of the tide, which rises and falls through the loose mud, in the fiddler crab's burrow. There are myriads of the black fiddlers, and they so honeycomb the bank that sometimes under the added weight of ice gathered upon the top of it the bank breaks down.—New York Sun.

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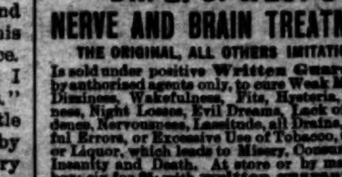

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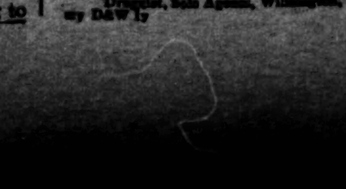

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DAILY 9.35 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.53 a m, Warsaw 11.11 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.30 p m, Tarboro 2.50 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.54 p m, Richmond 6.50 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.06 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.55 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.24 a m, Richmond 4.20 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.25 a m, New York 2.03 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND.

DAILY 5.25 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.20 p m, Chadbourn 5.04 p m, Marion 6.05 p m, Florence 6.45 p m, Sumter 8.45 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.30 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 5.45 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.03 p m, *New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.12 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.30 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.43 p m, †Tarboro 6.05 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.53 a m, Magnolia 8.05 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.25 a m, Sanford 3.19 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.45 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.45 p m, Denmark 4.55 p m, Sumter 6.45 a m, Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.31 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.05 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.28 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7 55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 50 a m, Greenville 8 52 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 20 a m, Weldon 11.40 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 3 40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 10 10 a m and 6 30 p m, arrives Washington 11 35 a m and 7.20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.50 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.30 a m., Arrive Tarboro 10.05 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7 10 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 8 30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9 00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10 25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.15 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9 42 a m, Rowland 10 00 a m., returning leaves Rowland 5 38 p m, arrives Dillon 5.56 p m, Latta 6.09 p m, Pee Dee 6.30 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2 25 p m, Chadbourn 5.20 p m, arrive Hub 6.00 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 42 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7 48 p m, leave Lanes 8.36 a m, Manning 9.05 a m. arrive Sumter 9.35 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m., 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.35 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 8 55 a m, arrive Darlington 9 28 a m, Cheraw 10 40 a m, Wadesboro 2 25 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.10 p m, arrive Darlington 8.40 p m, Hartsville 9 5 p m, Bennettsville 9 36 p m, Gibson 10 p m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.27 a m, Hartsville 10 10 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6 15 a m, Bennettsville 6 41 a m, arrive Darlington 7 40 a m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6 30 a m, arrive Darlington 7 15 a m, leave Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 p m, Cheraw 5 15 p m, Darlington 6 27 p m, arrive Florence 6 55 p m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 10 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.16 p m, arrive Selma 2.50 p m, Smithfield 2.58 p m, Dunn 3.35 p m, Fayetteville 4.15 p m, 1.10 a m, Rowland 5.38 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.20 a m, 10.20 p m, Dunn 12.07 a m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.42 p m, 12.10 a m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4 20 a m, Creston 5 25 a m, arrive Denmark 6 20 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4 55 p m, Creston 5 47 p m, Sumter 6 40 p m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5 45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3 50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.45 p m, Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliot 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

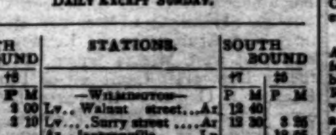
H. M. EMERSON,

Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. feb 9 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.



In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND *6 A M	NORTH BOUND †8 P M	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND †7 P M	SOUTH BOUND *5 P M
		—WILMINGTON—		
	3 00	Lv.. Walnut street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	3 10	Lv.....Surry street .....Ar	12 30	3 25
9 50		Ar ..Jacksonville Lv		12 05
11 00	3 58	Lv " Ar	10 48	10 05
11 58	4 30	Lv...Maysville.............Lv	10 09	9 18
12 30	4 44	Lv...Pollocksville.........Lv	9 55	8 50
1 30	5 20	Ar...Newbern Lv	9 20	8 00
	P M		A M	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains.

Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

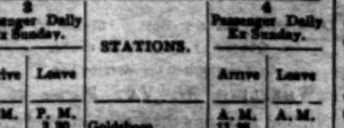
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. my 28 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. 2 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	GOING EAST. 2 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	GOING WEST. 4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 20	Goldsboro	11 25	....
....	4 12	Kinston	10 32	....
5 12	5 25	Newbern	9 17	9 30
6 27	6 42	Morehead City.........	8 01	8 17
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11 25 a m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points. S. L. DILL, Sup't.

my 27 tf

Combination Bicycle

FOR SALE

A Combination "Crusader" Bicycle, for either lady or gentleman. Cushion Tires. Brand new. Will be sold cheap. Call in person, or address M., at

ap 7 tf STAR OFFICE

VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO THE

Southern Baptist Convention

AT

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

MAY 5th to 14th, 1897.

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Seaboard Air Line

OFFERS THE

Best Service! Quickest Routes! AND A

HALF RATE.

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Three "Baptist Special Trains"

FROM

Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia,

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North, South East and West.

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6 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

OR

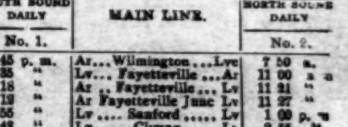
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.,

Portsmouth, Va.

mar 16 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 7, 1897.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 45 p. m.	Ar...Wilmington ...Lv	7 50 a.
4 35 "	Lv... Fayetteville ...Ar	11 00 a m
4 18 "	Ar .. Fayetteville ... Lv	11 21 "
4 12 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	11 27 "
2 55 "	Lv .... Sanford Lv	1 00 p. m
12 48 "	Lv......Climax......Lv	2 55 "
12 15 "	Lv....Greensboro.... Ar	3 25 "
11 55 a m	Ar....Greensboro....Lv	3 35 "
11 07 "	Lv....Stokesdale.... Lv	4 23 "
10 32 "	Lv..Walnut Cove... Lv	4 55 "
10 04 "	Lv....Rural Hall... Lv	5 26 "
8 40 "	Lv.....Mt Airy..... Ar	6 50 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	8 20 a. m.
6 17 "	Lv.......Maxton.. .. Ar	9 25 "
5 36 "	Lv...Red Springs....Lv	10 04 "
4 49 "	Lv....Hope Mills....Lv	10 47 "
4 28 "	Lv....Fayetteville... Ar	11 08

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
6 05 p m	Ar..... Ramseur.....Lv	6 45 a.
4 30 "	Lv ..... Climax.... Lv	8 35 "
3 25 "	Lv ... Greensboro. .. Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED, daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 30 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 40 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,

Gen'l Passenger Agent.

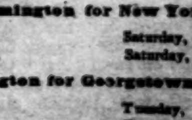
J. W. FRY,

Gen'l Manager.

feb 9 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co

New York, Wilmington, N. C AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington

CROATAN, Saturday, March 20
ONEIDA, Saturday, March 27

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA, Saturday, March 20
CROATAN, Saturday, March 27

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

ONEIDA, Tuesday, March 16
CROATAN, Tuesday, March 23

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

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The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1897

THE FLOODED DISTRICT.

White River Levee System Will Go to Pieces—An Overflow Expected at Kansas City.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

HELENA, ARK., March 25.—Another break in the levee at Fifteen Mile Bayou, nine miles below Modoc, is reported this morning. It is now over five hundred feet in width and hourly increasing. Assistant United States Engineer Notty arrived from that point this morning and states that in his opinion all the White river levee system, from Modoc south, will eventually go to pieces.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 25.—The Missouri river is within 2 8 feet of the danger line to-day and the indications are that it will go at least one foot higher by to-morrow morning. The bottom at the mouth of the Kaw river is overflowed and the squatters have been compelled to take refuge on the bluffs. The Belt Line railway tracks are under water in places and serious trouble is feared. The Armour Packing Company has a large force of men at work to guard against damage by the expected overflow.

CHARLESTON, MO., March 25.—Several more breaks in the levee at Bird's Point have occurred since last night and a current of water as strong as a mill race is rushing through the centre of that village. Already a dozen houses have been swept from their foundations and it now looks as if there will not be a building left in the place. Fortunately the dwellers had ample warning and removed most of their household goods and merchandise.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Fluctuations in Prices on the Chicago Board of Trade.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Wheat had a slow and dragging market to-day, the fluctuations being within an extremely narrow range, strength and weakness alternating frequently and the close showing a small net loss from yesterday. May wheat opened from 72⅝ to 72¾c., sold between 73⅛ and 72⅛@72⅝c., closing at 72⅝ to 72¾c.—⅛c. under yesterday. Cash wheat was steady at yesterday's prices.

The steadying factor in corn was again the light receipts, 78 cars. The opening decline in wheat, however, exerted a temporary weakening effect, a fractional loss being then sustained. May corn opened at 24⅛ to 24⅝c., sold at 24⅛c., closing at 24⅛ to 24⅝c.—a shade under yesterday. Cash corn was without essential change.

The business in oats was quite unworthy of note. May oats closed a shade lower. Cash oats were quiet and steady.

The tone of the provision market was nothing more than steady at the opening. The hog receipts were light, but an early advance of 5c. at the yards failed to be sustained, product therefore receiving little aid from that quarter. Later, English houses bought, and the demand was of a sufficient potency to cause a good rally. May pork closed 2½c. lower, May lard and ribs unchanged.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

The New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The *Sun* says: Spot cotton here was unchanged, with sales of 4.689 bales for spinning. Middling uplands 7 5-16c, against 7 13-16c last year; New Orleans and Gulf 7 9-16c, against 8 1-16c last year.

The speculation in cotton to-day was broader and more active than for some time past. Early in the day prices declined slightly. Liverpool was lower, both for futures and spots, and one house here sold freely. The pressure to sell soon abated, however, and on buying for Liverpool, New Orleans and local account prices rallied and advanced, the market closing firm at about the highest figures of the day. Some outside buying orders were attracted by the cheapness of prices and the light receipts, the unfavorable advices from the South regarding the condition of the rivers and the activity of the spot market here all combined to produce a rally. Liverpool bought the new crop deliveries. Tomorrow will be notice day, and this fact induced some liquidation early in the session.

THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP

Second Joint Ballot Taken Without Result—Fears of Bribery.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FRANKFORT, March 25.—The second joint ballot for United States Senator was taken at noon to-day without result. There were no changes from yesterday's vote, except a closing up to Davie of sound money Democrats. Representative Nance, an anti-Hunter Republican, made a speech declaring that St. John Boyle was the real nominee. The vote was: Hunter, 67; Blackburn, 49; Boyle, 6; Davie, 18; Stone, 1.

The Hunter managers were afraid to attempt to force another ballot and the joint session adjourned at 12 45 p. m. today.

LOUISVILLE, March 25.—The Senatorial fight at Frankfort has reached such an acute stage that this morning detectives are watching members of the Legislature in order to frustrate at once any attempts at bribery.

FLY-WHEEL BURSTS.

Mill Wrecked and Two Persons Fatally Injured.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PITTSBURG, PA., March 25.—The engine in Mill No. 3 of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works ran away about midnight, resulting in the bursting of the immense fly-wheel. David Hugo, engineer, had both legs crushed, and died this morning. George B. McLellan Snyder was fatally injured. The fly-wheel was twenty-four feet in diameter. The force of the explosion badly wrecked the mill and caused thousands of dollars worth of damage. Portions of the wheel were thrown almost incredible distances.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Rosin unchanged; strained common to good $1 65 @1 67½. Spirits turpentine quiet and unchanged at 29½c.

CHARLESTON, March 25.—Spirits turpentine firm at 26½c; sales 60 casks. Rosin firm, sales 300 barrels; A, B, C, D, E $1 45, F $1 50, G $1 60, H $1 80, I $1 80, K $1 85, M $1 90, N $2 10, W G $2 40, W W $2 50.

SAVANNAH, March 25.—Spirits turpentine firm at 27½c, with sales today of 200 casks; receipts 280 casks. Rosin firm for new crop pales with sales of 66 barrels; others quiet; no sales; receipts 2,285 barrels. Quotations were: A, B, C, D $1 50, E $1 55, F $1 65, G $1 75, H $1 85, I $1 90, K $1 95, M $2 00, N $2 20, W G $2 50, W W $2 60.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

ADMISSION OF SENATORS APPOINTED BY GOVERNORS.

Bill Introduced Providing for Modern Organization of the Artillery Branch of the Army—Tariff Debate Listened To by Large Number of Members and Crowded Galleries.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Among the bills introduced and referred was one by Mr. Foraker of Ohio, Republican, to provide for a modern organization of the artillery of the army.

Mr. Pasco presented, in an amendment form, the credentials of John A Henderson as Senator from the State of Florida, under appointment by the Governor until the next meeting of the State Legislature in April next.

Mr. Hoar stated why no action had been taken by the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the matter of the admission of Senators appointed by Governors. He supposed that, by the retirement of its chairman, Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, he (Mr. Hoar), being next in committee, might act as temporary chairman; but he supposed that the matter of filling vacancies in committees would be settled in a day or two, and he had not thought it wise to call a meeting of the Committee on Privileges and Elections with three or four vacancies in it. He would, however, call a meeting of the committee at once if Senators interested in the matter desired action to be taken while these vacancies existed. His own opinion was that it would be better to wait until the committee vacancies were filled.

Mr. Pasco disclaimed any idea of wishing to find fault with the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and on his motion Mr. Henderson's credentials were referred to it.

At 12 30, on motion of Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, Republican, acting chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Senate proceeded to the consideration (with closed doors) of the arbitration treaty.

At 3 p. m. the doors were reopened, and the unfinished bill—the Bankruptcy bill—was taken up, being read *in extenso*. The reading of the bill occupied exactly one hour. Some formal amendments were offered by Mr. Hoar, and were agreed to.

Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, Republican, offered a substitute for the bill, which was also read in full, and when it was concluded the Senate, at 4.20 p. m., adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This was the last day of general debate on the Tariff bill in the House of Representatives under the order adopted last week, but because Mr. Bailey's throat would not permit him to speak this afternoon, an agreement was made to give two hours to general debate just before taking the vote next Wednesday, which will be occupied by himself and Mr. Dingley.

The proceedings were unusually interesting and they were listened to generally by a large number of members and crowded galleries. Speeches against the bill were made by Messrs Talbert of South Carolina, Democrat; Clark of Missouri, Democrat; Maguire of California, Democrat; Gunn of of Idaho, Populist; Simpson of Kansas, Populist; Cox of Tennessee, Democrat; McRae of Arkansas, Democrat; Lentz of Ohio, Democrat, and Dearmond of Missouri, Democrat; and in its favor by Messrs. Tawney of Minnesota, Republican; Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Republican; Russell of Connecticut, Republican, and Payne of New York, Republican, members of the Committee on Ways and Means, and Messrs. Grow of Pennsylvania, Republican; Curtis of Kansas, Republican; Colson of Kentucky, Republican, and Hawley of Texas, Republican.

At 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock to-night, the night session to witness the last of the general debate, except two hours on Wednesday next, just prior to taking the vote on the bill.

At the evening session the debate on the Tariff bill was continued. Mr. Skinner, of North Carolina, Populist, in supporting the bill, said that if for the past twenty-five years the South had been crying for protection, as the North and East had, it would to-day be the most prosperous section of the country. The bill had its defects, and he did not think it would bring prosperity without supplemental financial legislation. Revenue, in his opinion, sufficient to supply deficiencies could be secured by reducing by one-third the salaries of all Government employes by a proper income tax.

Mr. Meyers, of Louisiana, Democrat, said that some of the duties inferred by the bill might be onerous and excessive, but as a representative of Louisiana, representing a great and suffering interest, he should support the sugar schedule.

Other speakers in favor of the bill were Messrs. Howe of New York, Republican; Reeve and Prince of Illinois, Republicans; Burthold of Missouri, Republican; Hamilton of Michigan, Republican, and Crumpacker of Indiana; and against it were Messrs. Settle of Kentucky, Democrat; Campbell of Illinois, Democrat; Gaines of Kentucky, Democrat; Ridgeley of Kansas, Populist, and Fitzgerald of Massachusetts, Democrat.

Mr. Burrows of Massachusetts, Republican, presented the protest of the Massachusetts Library Club against the tax on books.

At 11 p. m. the House adjourned.

THE MISSING LAURADA.

It Is Believed That She Has Broken Down and Vessels Are Sent in Search of Her.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—The *Record* says that by order of the Cuban Junta the Bermuda sailed from Fernandina in search of the Laurada, known to have on board an important expedition in aid of the insurgents. It is believed that the Laurada broke down and those aboard are in need of assistance. The tug Monarch has been started from Pensacola on the same errand. It is almost certain that the Laurada has not landed her big cargo of munitions of war and it is reluctantly admitted by Cubans here that the mission thus far is a failure.

MAD DOG VICTIMS.

One Dies—Efforts Being Made to Send Others to Pasteur Institute.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WHEELING, W. VA, March 25.—William Huggins died this morning of hydrophobia. He was bitten by a dog last January, and seven others were injured at the same time. Two of them were successfully treated at the Pasteur Institute, New York, and the death of Huggins has caused much alarm among the friends of the others who were bitten. A popular subscription is being taken to send them to New York, but some fear that it is too late. The Pasteur Institute has been telegraphed regarding the matter, but no reply has yet been received.

SPRING HUMORS, eruptions, hives boils, pimples and sores are perfectly and permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best spring medicine and one true blood purifier.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache. †

THE CRETAN BLOCKADE

TWO GREEK VESSELS CAPTURED WHILE ATTEMPTING TO EVADE IT.

Insurgents Compel Turks to Evacuate Malaxa—British Squadron Will Take no Part in Blockade of Greek Ports—All Vessels Attempting to Enter Cretan Ports Will be Seized.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

CANEA, March 25.—The Austrian cruiser Satellit has arrived in Suda bay, having in custody a Greek steamer with sixty volunteers on board and a Greek sailing vessel laden with ammunition intended for the Cretan insurgents. These vessels were captured by the Satellit while they were attempting to run the blockade.

The artillery of the insurgents surrounding the town of Malaxa having rendered that place untenable to the Turkish troops comprising the Malaxa garrison, the latter began a retreat to Suda bay last evening. They were pursued by the insurgents, who kept up a heavy fire upon the Turks, inflicting heavy loss upon them in killed and wounded, until the Turkish warships opened fire upon the insurgents, causing them to retire to the interior. But for the timely assistance of the warships the Turks would have been well nigh annihilated. The attempt to revictual the garrison at Malaxa which was made last night was as disastrous to the Turks as was the effort they made yesterday. The detachment of troops carrying a supply of provisions was met by a strong force of insurgents and compelled to retreat with considerable loss.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 25.—It is stated here that in the event of a blockade of Greek ports by the warships of the Powers the admiral commanding the British squadron is under instructions to acquiesce therein, but the British fleet will take no part in the actual blockade.

It is reported that the Turkish squadron which sailed from Galliopolis yesterday ostensibly for Smyrna and Salonic has been ordered to cruise in the Ægean sea.

LONDON, March 25.—In the House of Commons to-day Right Hon. Geo. N. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, said in reply to an inquiry on the subject, that British and American merchantmen and vessels of the same class of other nationalties consigned to agents at ports in Crete were liable to be searched should they attempt to reach their destinations despite the blockade of the island, and would also run the risk of being prevented from delivering their cargoes at the discretion of the admirals commanding the foreign warships in Cretan waters. The blockade, Mr. Curzon said, was a measure of police enforced with the consent of the sovereign Powers. Mr. Curzon also said that Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador at Constantinople, had been instructed to urge upon the representatives of the Powers, as well as upon the Porte, the idea that the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Crete would greatly facilitate the withdrawal of the Greeks from the island.

WILL TAKE AN APPEAL.

Attorney General Not Satisfied With the Decision in Favor of the Joint Traffic Association.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Attorney General McKenna has directed District Attorney McFarlane, at New York, to take an appeal from the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals, delivered at New York last Friday in favor of the Joint Traffic Association, composed of Eastern trunk lines. This case is closely allied to that of the trans-Missouri Freight Association, in which the United States Supreme Court last Monday held that the anti-trust law was constitutional. The same questions are involved as in the trans-Missouri case, with the addition that the Joint Traffic Association is charged with violation of the anti-pooling clause of the inter-State commerce act. The Circuit Court of Appeals held that the United States had no right to go into court in an attempt to dissolve the association under either the anti-trust or inter-State commerce acts. It is contended at the Department of Justice that even the dissenting opinion of the Supreme Court did not sustain the points sustained by the Circuit Court of Appeals. When the papers in the appeal arrive here the Attorney General will ask the Supreme Court to advance the case so that it can be heard at the present term.

STEAMER THREE FRIENDS.

To Remain in Custody of U. S. Officials Until Final Hearing of the Case.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA, March 25.—The steamer Three Friends was formally taken into custody this morning by the United States marshal, upon the order of Judge Locke, of the United States Court, and will remain in custody pending the final hearing of the case.

The order of the Court was made upon a motion of the Government's attorney, who asked that the Court order the marshal to take the vessel in custody in accordance with the mandate of the Supreme Court. They also asked that the bond given by the owners of the vessel be vacated. The Court granted the motion for the marshal to seize and hold the vessel, but refused to order the bond cancelled until the marshal made return upon the order for seizure.

The proctors for the claimants in this case filed a notice that they would call the case up, on March 27th, for argument on their exceptions to the libel of information against the vessel.

In another case against the Three Friends the district attorney filed an amended libel, based upon the trip of the vessel from this port September 2, 1896.

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP.

T. A. Marshall, of Keithsburg, Ill., the Winner—A Clean Score of Twenty-five Birds.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 25.—Tom A. Marshall, of Keithsburg, was the winner of the grand American handicap, which was decided at Elkwood this morning. Marshall made a clean score of twenty five birds. His share of the prize money is $500. This is insignificant, however, compared to the honor of winning the greatest shooting match in the history of the sport. Dr. W. F. Carver, of Chicago, and Henry Koegle, of Newark, who shoots under the name of "Henry See," had a good show of tieing Marshall. They killed as many birds, but in each case one fell dead out of bounds. When the marksmen left the traps at 6 o'clock last night twenty-one rounds of the grand American handicap had been shot. Marshall, Carver and Koegle were tied with a straight score. There were fifteen men who had twenty kills and twelve who had grassed nineteen out of their twenty-one.

The Sultan has ordered the summary dismissal and immediate arrest of the Turkish officials in Tokat, in Asia Minor, where a few days ago one hundred Armenians were massacred and a special commission will be formed before before which they will be tried.

FIGHTING IN CRETE.

EUROPEAN WARSHIPS SHELL THE INSURGENTS.

Part of the Town of Malaxa Blown Up—Five Hundred Highlanders Land at Candia—Turkish Officers Have Much Difficulty in Preventing Their Men from Firing on British Troops.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

CANEA, March 25.—The fighting in the vicinity of Malaxa continued throughout the day. It was especially desperate at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the village of Tsicalaria, where the insurgents set fire to a number of Turkish houses.

The insurgents are now occupying Malaxa. The European warships shelled them this afternoon, the firing lasting ten minutes. The insurgents, however, held their ground close to the ruins of the block house from which they drove the Turkish garrison last night and did not seem to greatly mind the bombardment.

When the Turkish troops evacuated the block house they set fire to it in order that it might not furnish a shelter to their enemies. It was, however, badly wrecked by the fire of the rebels.

A body of insurgents made an attack upon the Turkish cordon at Helena. The Turks had a number of mountain guns, and the fire from them prevented the insurgents from coming to close quarters. It was this alone, which saved the Moslems from defeat.

Honevardia and Halepa are both within range of the guns of the insurgents, who continue to shell both places.

This evening part of Malaxa was blown up with dynamite, and the rest of the town is burning. The Turkish warships in Suda bay are bombarding the insurgents, but their fire appears to be wholly ineffective.

Malaxa is one of the towns mentioned by the foreign admirals in their proclamation, issued on Tuesday, that must not be attacked by Greek troops or insurgents. The admirals declared that the fortifications, which were needed to "maintain security and quiet," must not be fired upon; otherwise they would use force against the attackers. It was the disobedience of the insurgents to this proclamation that led the foreign warships to bombard them. These vessels fired ninety shells, three of which fell within the forts.

After the place had been evacuated by its Turkish garrison, which numbered sixty-four men, the troops scattered in every direction that led to the coast in order to escape. One of them reached Nerok-Ouru and eighteen managed to make their way to Suda. The others have not been heard from, and it is supposed that they were killed.

The Mussulmans here, and they comprise almost the entire population, are in a state of great excitement. They fear that the insurgents, elated by their capture of Malaxa, will attack Kera today.

A force of five hundred Highlanders were landed at Candia to-day, and their appearance in the city caused the most intense excitement. The populace were evidently ignorant of their coming until they were in the town. The Turkish troops were also at a loss to account for their presence, and apparently thought that they were about to be attacked. The Turkish officers had much difficulty in preventing their men from firing on the British troops. The garrison troops rushed to the shore in all directions, loading their rifles as they ran and uttering threats against the British. The latter remained perfectly cool, and eventually the excitement was calmed.

All danger, however, is not over. The Turkish troops do not appear to grasp the fact that the presence of the foreigners is practically the only thing that saves them from annihilation. Swarms of Turkish soldiers armed to the teeth are parading about the streets, giving voice to their fierce hatred of all infidels. The slightest spark may at any moment produce a fatal outbreak. It would be a queer commentary on the Turkish gratitude to find the Moslems and their Christian allies engaged in a bloody religious feud, and it would further complicate the situation.

A number of Italian troops have also arrived at Candia.

TRAFFIC ASSOCIATIONS.

St. Louis & San Francisco and Louisville & St. Louis Withdraw From Them.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad last night gave notice of withdrawal from all the traffic associations, both from freight and passenger, in the West and Southwest. This action is taken on account of the Supreme Court decision on Tuesday, declaring the Trans-Missouri Traffic Association to be illegal. So far no action has been taken by any of the car service associations.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 25.—The Louisville & St. Louis Air Line has withdrawn from the Southern Freight Association at St. Louis. This action has been taken solely on the ground of economy.

CHICAGO, March 25.—A meeting of Western, trans-Continental, Ohio river and Southern passenger association lines is in session here to-day, indulging in an informal discussion of the commission question. Owing to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Trans-Missouri Traffic Association case it is not believed that any definite concerted action will will result from the discussion.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Chairman Morrison, of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, when asked to-day whether the Supreme Court decision in the Trans-Missouri casse applied as well to the Joint Traffic and Southern States Freight Association, replied that it did, and added: "If carriers may continue and agree to keep up rates and prices of transportation which make part of the price and cost of goods, why enact anti-trust laws to prevent combination to control production and keep up prices?"

THE GEORGIA FRESHET.

Railroad Bridges Washed Away—People of Newton Compelled to Use Boats—Damage Amounts to Thousands of Dollars.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 25.—A special from Albany, Ga., to the *Morning News* says: With one exception, the bridge over the Flint river, at this point, there is not a public bridge left in this county. The iron bridge across the Kinchee-foonee creek, recently built jointly by Doughty and Lee counties, and costing $8,000, was swept away last night without a vestige being left.

The bridge of the Albany & Northern Railroad, across the stream, went about the same time, and this, with the absence of a bridge over the Flint, recently knocked down by a lumber raft, places that road in a bad fix. Traffic has been resumed on the Brunswick & Western and the Savannah, Florida & Western roads. Trains on the Columbia road will hardly be running before Monday, as there are several bad washouts on that line and the trestle across Nothaway creek is entirely submerged. Newton, the county seat of Baker, is a regular Venice, the people there being compelled to go about in boats. The freshet has done thousands of dollars of damage, and it will be some time before its effects will be overcome.

The Birmingham *Post* publishes a dispatch from Berlin which says that Germany is making preparations to send 8,000 troops to Southwest Africa in April.

WARM WIRELETS.

There is no likelihood that any change in the position of assistant secretaries of the Treasury will be made before April 1st., and probably not until latter in that month.

Both the anti-trust bills introduced by the Lexow trust investigating committee have passed the New York Assembly without amendment. They now go to the Senate for action.

The trading in the New York dry goods circles yesterday showed no improvement. The demand continues light, but the undertone is steady and prices, while unchanged, are well maintained in all departments.

The Avondale mills, Birmingham, Ala., capital stock $500,000, were formally launched last night, with $400,000 of the stock subscribed. Among the stockholders are J. M. Wilson and H. S. Chadwick, of Charlotte, N. C.

William H. Quarles, of Petersburg, Va., the widely known baseball pitcher, died very suddenly yesterday afternoon. He had a surgical operation performed on him yesterday at the Home for the Sick, and death followed as stated.

The Pope gave an audience yesterday to a number of Americans who are on their way home from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. After celebrating mass His Holiness pronounced an allocution highly praising the Catholics of the United States and distributed souvenir medals among the pilgrims.

In the Superior Court of Wake county, yesterday John Groves was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary. The crime of which he was convicted was the killing of Henry Wall, colored, on the 30th of January, at Forestville, in Wake county. Notice of appeal was given.

Normandy Cider and Champagne.

As a fact, the finest cider is not made by the British grower, but in Normandy. They have in that province brought cider making to perfection. The total produce every year there amounts to hundreds of millions of gallons, and it is made with the utmost care. To begin, they choose the site of the orchard with judgment and see that the soil is of the type which apples love, and they are equally thoughtful in selecting the varieties of the apple most fit for cider. Indeed, for the very finest cider their solicitude is so great that none but the second or third year's fruit of the trees is used, and when the process of fermentation is reached nothing is left to chance. Chemists of great experience watch the changes in the liquor, and the skill with which the process is regulated is based on the knowledge gathered from long practice. The result is that some Normandy cider is equal in delicacy and flavor to fine champagne, and many cheap champagnes are simply sophistocated cider.

This deception is very general. The great bulk of the cider made in Normandy goes to the champagne districts and is used to make cheap champagne and to form the body of other wines too. Port, it seems, can be made and often is made of cider, the color being imparted by logwood or red beet juice and the flavor by the addition, in very nice proportions, of the root of the rhatany. This, it is said, is an imitation so excellent that the flavor would deceive a good judge of port. It is quite certain that all the cider made in Normandy does not, by a very large proportion, go on the market as cider, and that it is sold in the guise of cheap wines, both white and red. Certainly than the champagne cider of Normandy there is nothing more delicate and effervescent, unless it be the same product of California when at its best.—Chambers' Journal.

Dr. Johnson and Macpherson.

Though not the most virulent, Dr. Johnson was certainly the most formidable of Macpherson's opponents. He threw all his influence into the scale against the poems. He uttered the dictum that "Gaelic was the rude speech of a barbarous people, who were content, as they conceived grossly, to be grossly understood." This argument, it is true, would have carried more weight if the doctor had possessed an elementary acquaintance with the Gaelic language. There seemed to be nothing more to be said for the antiquity of the poems when Johnson laid it down that "there was not a Gaelic manuscript in the world 100 years old, and there could be no polished language without writing." And besides, whether ancient or modern, whether by Ossian or Macpherson, the poems were worthless. They were mere "bombast and fustian." It was "easy to abandon one's mind to write such stuff."

Macpherson's reply to Johnson was to send a challenge to fight, couched, it is said, in the following elegant piece of Latinity:

"Maxime, si tu vis, cupio contendere tecum."

The doctor answered by purchasing stout oak cudgel and issuing an ultimatum, in which he said, "I hope I shall never be deterred from detecting what I think a cheat by the menaces of a ruffian." Though Macpherson sulked in his tent and made no detailed reply to his critics and accusers, one of his backers kept up the spirit of the controversy by a retort, in which he made a threefold classification of liars into ordinary liars, d——d liars and literary critics. —Macmillan's Magazine.

As She Figured It.

"Orlando," she said, "I am afraid you are getting tired of having me ask you for money."

"Well, you see," he answered, "I have a good deal of expense to meet just at this time of year, and it does seem once in awhile that women don't make enough allowances for that sort of thing."

"Well," she answered, "I've thought of a way that will fix it all very nicely."

"What is it?"

"Whenever you go to the barber shop and the boy brushes you off, you give him a dime, don't you?"

"Yes."

"And when you are away from home at a hotel and a boy brings you ice water you give him a dime."

"Yes."

"And a mixed drink costs 15 cents."

"Of course."

"Well, you've often said that women have no head for arithmetic, but I am going to convince you to the contrary. I am going to learn to make your favorite mixed drinks. That'll be 15 cents a day. Then I'll bring you ice water in the morning. That'll be 10 cents. And then I'll brush your clothes off with a whisk broom, and that'll be 10 cents more. There's 35 cents a day. I've figured it all out on this little piece of paper. Three hundred and sixty-five days in a year; that's 365 times 35, which makes $127.75. If you will give me that without my asking for it, just as you do the bell boys and the bartender, I can put it with my regular housekeeping allowance and manage to get along much better."—Detroit Free Press.

Origin of a Much Quoted Saw.

The origin of "A fool and his money are soon parted" has not been ascertained with certainty, but the following story is sometimes told: "George Buchanan, tutor to James IV of Scotland, made a bet with a courtier that he (Buchanan) could make a coarser verse than the courtier. Buchanan rose and, picking up the courtier's money, walked off with the remark, 'A fool and his money are soon parted.'"—Ladies' Home Journal.

Paine's Celery Compound

Is not a patent medicine; it is not a sarsaparilla; it is not a tonic; it is not a nervine; it is as much better than all these as a diamond is better than cut glass. It is the

Best Spring Medicine

In the world. It *cures*. We have it.

For sale at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S, Northwest Cor. Front and Market Sts
mar 18 tf

Opinions of Great Generals on War.

Arbitration between nations signifies the same thing as the existence of the ordinary judicial courts. It means the substitution of reason for force as a means of decision. That its possibilities are great has already been demonstrated. That they will grow with the development of a disposition to peace is unquestionable. An indication of this tendency may be found in the abhorrence of war by great commanders. The sentiment of Wellington, "Nothing except a battle lost can be half so melancholy as a battle won," was expressed more bluntly by General Sherman: "Do you know what war is? War is hell!" General Grant, speaking with direct pertinence to the subject of arbitration, said: "Though I have been trained as a soldier, and have participated in many battles, there never was a time when, in my opinion, some way could not have been found of preventing the drawing of the sword. I look forward to an epoch when a court recognized by all nations will settle international differences instead of keeping large standing armies, as they do in Europe."

Most People Have Met Them.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "doan' seem ter hab only jes' 'nuff sense ter discubber new ways 'er gittin inter trouble an not 'nuff ter git out."—Washington Star.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Call No. 346 Bell Telephone when in need of Fine Candies manufactured daily. Fresh Fruit received by every steamer. "Jamaica Bananas" a specialty this week. My "Ice Cream" parlor is now open daily. Andrew Mavronichols, 705 North Fourth street. mar 21 tf

At N. Paul's, 204 Princess street, you can obtain the best of Candy, Fruit, etc., at the lowest price. Ice Cream Parlors open every night, and after June 1st open all night. Call Bell 'Phone 343 and your wants will be supplied. mar 14 1m

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 92 mar 13 tf

L. K. Williams, 128 Market street, does first-class Laundry. Many people prefer Chinese laundry to any other. Try him. Shirts 10c, Collars 2c, Cuffs 2c. Satisfaction guaranteed. mar 10 tf

M. C. Benson, No 5 South Water street, makes a specialty of Beef Cattle, Mutton and Milk Cows. Consignments of country produce solicited. Seven years experience. Give me a trial. mar 6 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House e21

1874. 1897.

Turpentine Stills.

McMillan Bros.,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

Savannah, Ga., and Mobile, Ala.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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AND

General Metal Workers

EXTRA

KETTLES, WORMS, CAPS ARMS AND BOTTOMS,

and Patch Copper kept in stock.

Special attention given to work in the country. Old Stills taken in exchange for new work.

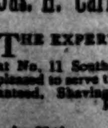
When in want of anything in our line address us at above named places. jan 22 tf

Executrix Notice.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTRIX of the last Will and Testament of John Maunder, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to my said testator to make immediate payment to me, and those to whom my said testator is indebted will present their claims to me before the 25th day of February, 1898, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 20th day of February, 1897.

MARTHA F. MAUNDER, Executrix.
A. J. MARSHALL, Attorney.
feb 21 6w

D. O'Connor,



REAL ESTATE AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Loans on improved city real estate. [illegible]

Jas. H. Carroway and Henry McLean,

THE EXPERT BARBERS, CAN BE FOUND at No. 11 South Front street, where they will be pleased to serve their friends. First class work guaranteed. Shaving 10 cents. Give us a call.
Respectfully,
A. PREMPERT,
No. 11 South Front street
dec 20 tf

NEW ARRIVALS AT A. D. BROWN'S,

Successor to Brown & Roddick,

No. 29 North Front St.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT—
New importation of French, English weaves, from 50c to $1 per yard.
The newest weaves for Skirts.
"Broken Checks" at 50c per yard.

BLACK GOODS—
Storm Serges at 40 and 60c per yard.
Plain and Fancy Mohairs, Serges, Nun's Cloth, Broadcloths and Pattern Suits.

WASH GOODS—
French Organdies, India Linens, Piques, Dimities, French Nainsooks, Persian Lawn and new Percales.

SILK DEPARTMENT—
Pongees, Indias, Japs, Taffetas, Surahs, Bengalines, Satin Duchess. Colored Taffetas for Waist. Black Brocades in India Silk, Gros Grain and Satins, from 50c to $1.50.

FIBERINE—
One case of Fiberine for lining at 10c per yard.

KID GLOVES—
The best and largest line ever carried in the city comprising all the new Spring shades.

CORSETS—
R. & G., Warner's, Glove Fitting, C-B a la Sprite, Royal Worchester, French Wovens, Her Majesty's, Ferris Waists, Nazareth Waists.

UNDERWEAR—
For Gentlemen and Ladies. We make a specialty of Children's Underwear.

HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT—
CARPETS—Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapest. Brussels, in 8x10 wire; 3-ply All Wool Ingrains, 2-ply Extra Super Ingrains, Unions, Cotton Chains, Cocoa and Napier Mattings in ¾ and 4-4 widths.

RUGS—
Wilton Velvets, Nubias, "Westmoreland" and "Crown" Smyrnas in all sizes, and Danten Jutes.

ART SQUARES—
In 3 ply extra super all wool and Danten Jutes.

MATTINGS—
200 rolls China and Japanese Mattings just received.

TAPESTRY—
Chenille, Damask, Tapestry, and "Bagdad" Portiers. Tapestry Table Covers all sizes.

WINDOW SHADES—
All Linen Window Shades at prices that will astonish you.

TRUNKS, TRUNKS, TRUNKS—
The best line of Trunks we have ever carried. We have the "Packers" too.
Oil Cloths and Linoleums any width.
Small Hardware for house furnishing.

NOTIONS—
Upholsteries, Draperies, Fringes, Screens, Lace Curtains, Plushes, Felts, Velours, Gimps, Crettones, Demins, Curtain Muslins, "Pont de Spree."

Mail Orders Given Special Attention.

feb 28 tf

Clothing. Clothing for the Spring Trade.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS.—Men's Suits made of Wash Satinet at $1.98 a Suit, good stock and good style.

Black Cheviot Suits at $2.75, and pretty Plaid Suits for young men's Spring wear for $3 25.

Pretty Black Cheviot, all wool, with Silk lining, nice pretty goods, at $5.00 a Suit.

Nice "Middlesex Blue" Flannel Suits for $5 50.

Worsted Suits in Plaids, strictly all wool, for $5.00.

In Scotch Tweeds for $5.50.

Black Clay Worsted, all wool, nicely made pretty goods, for $7 00, in Sack and Cutaway. In better quality for $8 00 and $8 50.

MILLINERY—Spring has come and the ladies as well as the men must change their headwear. We have made great efforts and have secured the best selection in the Millinery line we have ever had.

We have a beautiful line of French Pattern Hats, and our stock of Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Laces, Veils and Ornaments is complete. If you buy your Hat and material from us, we will trim it free of charge for you.

Our stock represents all the leading styles of the season.

In quantity we excel all the other stores in the city by showing you a larger assortment and better selection.

In style we claim to lead, as our Milliners are the best and have had the longest experience in tasty work.

In regard to prices it is needless to tell you, as you all know we do not sell goods on our name, but on their merits.

We want your trade, and our store is filled in every department with the best stock we have ever had the good fortune to show.

I have made many a customer, and I want as many more.

While in the city I respectfully invite you to make my store your headquarters. I deliver all goods free of cost to the ferry, or on board boat, cart houses or trains, or anywhere in the city.

You will find me opposite The Orton Hotel, at 112 North Front street.

Geo. O. Gaylord, Prop.,

Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store. Successor to Braddy & Gaylord.

I handle all the new styles of Standard Patterns. Pattern Sheets to give away, and all the Designers and Catalogues for inspection. Sole agent Straus Bros'. made-to-order Suits. Fit and style guaranteed or no sale. mar 20 tf

SPRING GOODS.

The Prettiest Line Ever Shown. Prices Low Enough to Suit Everybody

DRY GOODS.

Silk and Wool Dress Goods, the latest product of the mills, we have them in the newest designs from 18 to 50c.
The Broken Plaids are just the thing, quite a line of them in 12½, 25, 38 and 50c.
Our Black Goods Department is full of good things. Mohairs, plain and figured; Cashmeres, Henriettas, Dritetes and Serges of every kind.
Black Sateens 8 to 25c per yard.
The very best calicoes 5c.
Beautiful Percals at 8, 10 and 12½c.
Good Homespuns at 3, 4, 5 and 6c.

DRAPERIES.

Dotted Swiss in the newest designs 12, 15, 19c.
Golden Draperies, Scrims at 5, 8 and 10c
Pretty line of Percalines, Drapery Silks, &c.

TABLE LINENS.

Red Table Cloths 18, 25 and 43c per yard.
Plain White and Red Border at cut prices.
Doylies of every description, 25c to $1.50 per dozen.

SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

Ladies' Kid Button Shoes 65c.
Ladies' Solid Leather Shoes $1.00.
Big Bargains in Children Shoes.
Men's Shoes 98c.
Men's $3 Hand-sewed Shoes $1.98.
New Slippers arriving daily.

CLOTHING.

Men's $8.50 Suits, 15 styles, $5.00.
All Wool Suits $3 50.
All Wool Clay Worsted Suits $7.50.
Greatest line of Children Suits 75c to $4.50. Prices will astonish you.
All Wool Pants $1, $5 Pants for $3.50.

SWEATERS.

A good Sweater for 25c.
Large Collars with Stripes 50c.
$1.50 Sweaters for 78c.

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A great line at lowest prices.

We can save you money

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Give us a call, it will pay you. Bell 'Phone 118. Inter-State 218.

Car fare paid on purchase of $2.00 and up. mar 21 tf.

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New Styles. Popular Prices.

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Hardware, Tinware,

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Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose,

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Wm. E. Springer & Co.,

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Now is the Time to Make Your

DEPOSIT IN THE

Wilmington Savings & Trust Company.

Deposits made by April 1st begin to bear interest on that day at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Capital $25,000. Surplus $6,000.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. B. WALTERS, Vice President.

GEO. SLOAN, Cashier.

mar 26 tf

STATEMENT ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, WILMINGTON, N. C.

At the close of Business March 9th, 1897, Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.			LIABILITIES.		
Loans		$560,312 57	Capital		$125,000 00
Overdrafts		2 95	Surplus	$50,000 00	
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)		50,000 00	Undivided profits	15,153 04—	65,153 04
Banking House and Fixtures		10,0.0 00	Circulation		45,000 00
Due from other Banks	150,975 31		Total Deposits		609,570 24
Cash on hand	73,432 45—	224,407 76			
Total		$844,723 28	Total		$844,723 28

DIRECTORS:—J. W. Norwood, W. E. Springer, D. L. Gore, C. W. Worth S. P. McNair, E. J. Powers, Sam'l Bear, Jr., H. L. Vollers, W. C. Coker, Jr P. L. Bridgers, G. A. Norwood, Greenvile, S. C.

New York correspondent, Chemical National Bank.

mar 14 tf